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A General

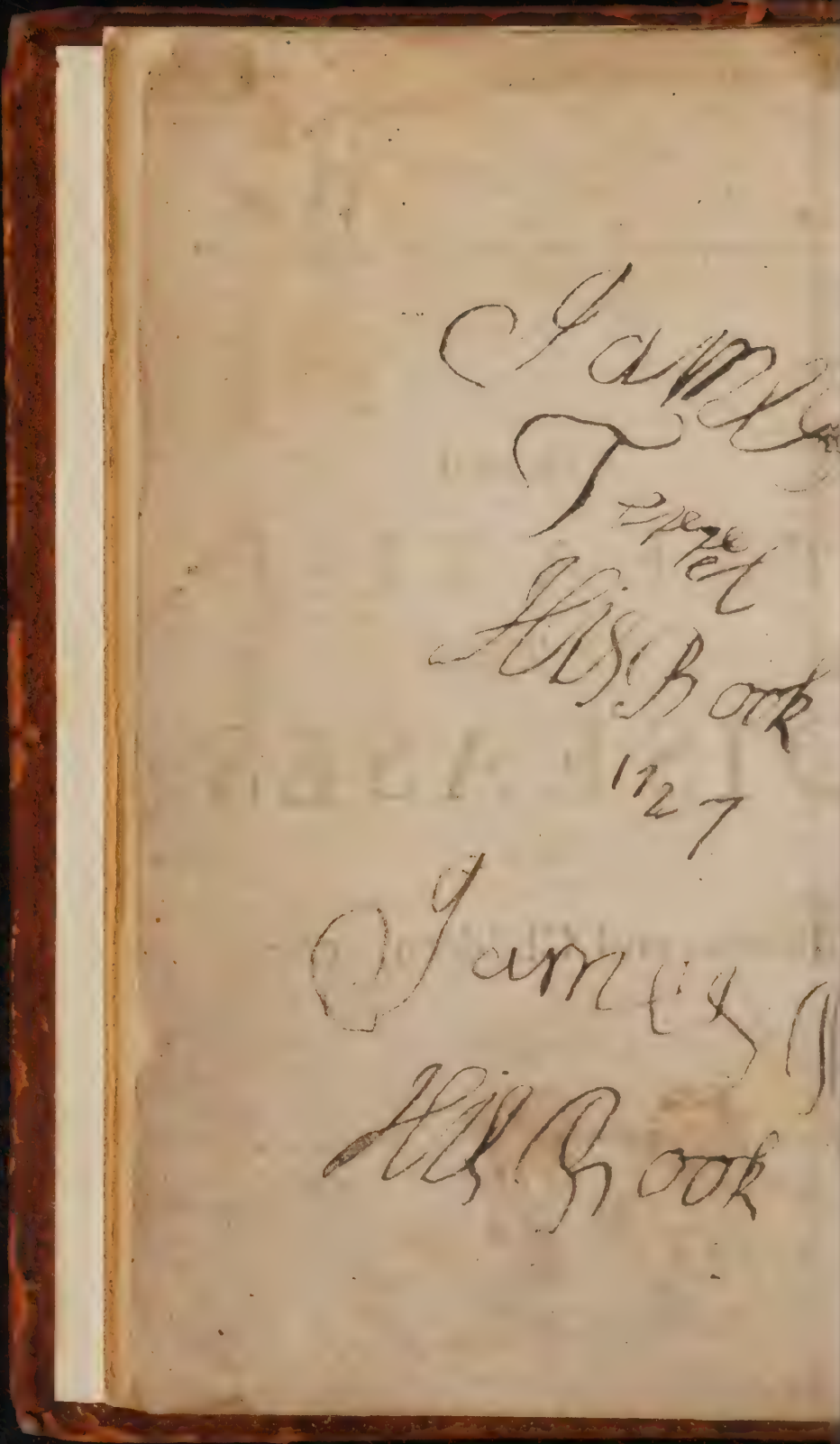
TREATISE

OF THE

DISEASES

OF

Infants and Children, &c.



A General

TREATISE

OF THE

DISEASES

OF

Infants and Children.

Collected from the best

PRACTICAL AUTHORS.

By *JOHN PECHEY* of the College of Physicians in *London*.

LONDON:

Printed for *R. Wellington*, at the *Lute* in *St. Pauls-Church-Yard*, 1697.

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THE PREFACE.

CHildren, if they are virtuous, are great Blessings, and a publick good. It is therefore the duty of Parents to inure them betimes to a Regular course

of

of Life, nor ought Persons of the best Quality to think the guidance of their Children beneath them. For *Cornelia*, the Mother of the *Gracchi*, and *Aurelia* the Mother of *Augustus Cæsar*, were Governesses to Children; and *Cato*, tho' he kept a Tutor in his House, did himself frequently instruct his Son: So did *Augustus* his Grand-children, and the great *Theodosius* wou'd

often sit by the Tutor, while he was instructing his Son. And certainly it is best and safest for Parents to have their Children under their own Eye and inspection. But above all, the Fathers Example is of greatest force to instruct the Son, and his Actions Authorise the same in the Child, nor can the Father chastize him, for what himself is guilty. But to come to the

buſineſs in hand, Parents ſhou'd endeavour as much as in them lies, to provide for the health of their Children. The Father muſt not enfeeble his body by exceſſive Drinking or any other Vice, for thereby the Child ſuffers for the Fathers fault: nor ought ſuch as have hereditary Diſeaſes to Marry. The Mother, during pregnancy, muſt obſerve a good Diet ſuitable to her

Tem

Temperament, Cuſtom, Condition, and Quality, and the right uſe of all the ſix Non-naturals. She muſt not lace her ſelf ſo cloſe as ſhe was wont to do, for ſtrait lacing hinders the growth of the Child, and often makes it either Abortive or Mis-ſhapen. If the Mother can't or will not ſuckle the Child her ſelf, care muſt be taken to procure an healthy, ſtrong, and vigorous

Nurſe

Nurſe, of an Age not under twenty five, nor above thirty five, and her Milk muſt be throughly purified after her lying in before ſhe gives ſuck; her Breaſts ought to be pretty Big, Firm, and Fleſhy, and her Nipples muſt be a little raiſed, and of a moderate Bigneſs and Firmneſs, and well perforated with many little holes; and ſhe muſt have a ſufficient quantity of Milk

Milk for the Childs nouriſhment, and the colour of it muſt be white, and the ſmell of it muſt be ſweet and pleaſant: ſhe muſt be merry and cheerfull, and ſmile often to divert the Child.

To conclude, the young Phyſician muſt take Notice that great caution muſt be uſed in preſcribing Opiats and Vomits for Children, for many dreadful

dreadfull Symptoms have been occasion'd thereby.

From the Angel *and* Crown *in* Bazing Lane, London, January 2d. 1697.

THE

THE INDEX.

A.

Almonds inflamed. Page. 86.
Aphthæ, and Bladders in the Gums. ibid.

B.

Breeding of Teeth: p. 88.
Breathing difficult. p. 93.

Children

The Index.

C.

Children New-born, their Di
and way of Ordering. p.
Convulsions. p. 7
Cattarrh, Cough. p. 9
Costiveness. p. 11
Childrens wasting. p. 15

D.

Diseases, and Symptoms of In
fants in General. p. 1

E.

Ears inflamed, pains, moisture
Ulcer

Ulcers and Worms of them. p. 83.

F.

Fevers of Children. p. 18.
Frights in sleep. p. 69.
Falling of the Fundament. p. 137.

G.

Galling of Children. p. 147.
Gripes. p. 103.

H.

Hickops. p. 98.
Hydrocephalus. p. 64.

Infla-

The Index.

I.

Inflamation of the Head. ibi
Inflamation of the Belly and H
pochondres. p. 10

L.

Looſneſs. p. 10
Looſening the String of the Tong
and the Ranula under
p. 9

M.

Meaſles. p. 4

The Index.

N.

Navel sticking out. p. 132.
Navel inflamed. p. 135.

R.

Rickets. p. 148.
Ruptures. p. 128.

S.

Stone in the Bladder. p. 139.
Squinting. p 82.
Scabs, and Ulcers from Milk. p. 48.
Syriasis. p. 66.
Small-Pox. p. 27.

Tenea

The Index.

T.

Tinea. p. 54.

V.

Vomiting. p. 100.
Urine difficult. p. 142.
Urine involuntary. p. 145.

OF

OF Childrens Diſeaſes.

CHAP. I.

Of the Dyet and Ordering of Children New-born.

AFter the Navel-ſtring is Cut and bound up, and the Infant is waſhed, you muſt inquire about the Conſtitution of it: which purpoſe you muſt firſt conſider whether the Mother was healthy the time ſhe was with Child; for that is a ſign of a healthful Child, eſpecially if the Father be alſo of a ſound Conſtitution: Afterwards you muſt find what is the colour of the new born Infant; it is beſt when the colour

is reddiſh all over the Body, for tha
by degrees turns daily florid : bu
thoſe Children that are at firſt Flori
or White, are moſt commonly of a
ill temperament, Cold, Dull, and no
long lived. The crying of the Chil
new born, ought to be loud and clear
becauſe it ſignifies plenty of Spirits
and a ſtrong breaſt : But if the Chil
cries low, it is a ſign that the vita
ſtrength is ſmall, and the Spirits few
and the Muſcles of the Breaſt weak
You muſt more over conſider whethe
the magnitude, figure, paſſages, ſitua
on of all the parts be as they ought
and therefore the Midwife ſhould handl
it gently, and ſearch whether any thing
be amiſs in any part that it may be recti
fied as much as may be: Let her often ex
tend and contract the Arms and Legs, and
cleanſe them from filth, and ſhe muſt
ſee whether the Eyelids, the Ears, the
Noſtrils, the Fundament, and Privities
are as open as they ought to be, and ſhe
muſt take notice of the Fingers and
Toes that they do not ſtick together
She muſt put her finger into the Mouth
and cleanſe it from filth, and ſee whe
ther the Child be Tongue-tied or no
afterwards the Child muſt be ſwathed

[up

p, and laid in the Cradle. *Galen* ſays hat before it is cloathed, the body muſt e ſprinkled all over moderately with alt, that the skin may be rendered hereby more denſe and ſolid than the nner parts; for he ſays, they are all e-ually ſoft in the Womb: But it is to e feard that the ſalt by its biteing uality ſhould occaſion itching and other nconvenienceis, and therefore this cu-om was ſoon left off, and inſtead of they waſhed new-born Children with Vine, and what *Galen* ſays is not agree-ble to reaſon; for the skin in the Vomb has a peculiar Conſtitution dif-rent from the internal parts; nor is it fer to thicken the skin and to hinder anſpiration, as *Galen* ſays in another lace, much leſs is the cuſtom of ſome rbarous people to be imitated, which as alſo uſed formerly in *Germany*, viz. e dipping the warm Infant from the Vomb in the next Brook, that thereby may be rendred more ſtrong and luſty, d to try the ſtrength of their Chil-en, whom they chiefly deſign for the Vars; for without doubt none but ong Children would ſurvive ſuch a pping.

Before the Teat be offered to the Child, ſome Honey or Oyl of Almonds ought to be given it, to carry off from the ſtomach and bowels ſome filth Collected in the Womb ; for a certain black and pitchy matter is contracted in the Womb, and ought to be preſently evacuated, for if it be not, fits are occaſioned, and ſome think the Child ought to be dieted three whole days with freſh Oyl of Almonds and Sugar, and others Order ſome other Woman to ſuckle, the child, till the Mothers milk is pure. The child muſt be defended from all external injuries, and it muſt be kept in an Air moderately hot ; and if it be not of a very good conſtitution, an Air inclining to the contrary muſt be choſen : But reſpect muſt be had to the ſeaſons of the year. The Cradle muſt be placed where there is not too much light, and ſo as that the light of the Sun or of a Candle may be ſeen directly, and great care muſt be taken that the child be not frightned, and it muſt never be left alone, leſt it be injured, by venemous Creatures, or ſome other external injuries, which they cannot reſiſt

ſiſt, for it is known that Scorpions, Serpents, and ſuch like Creatures have crept into Chlidrens mouths, or other wiſe injured them, or Cats by lying upon them have ſuffocated them. Let the Child lie in a Cradle by it ſelf and not with the Mother or Nurſe, till it has its hands and feet at Liberty to help it ſelf, leſt, as has been often found, it be ſuffocated by the Nurſe, or by the Bed, and the Cradle ſhould be ſo made, that it cannot eaſily be overturned by Rocking.

Infants ſhould ſleep more then they do wake, that thereby Concoction may be the better perfected, and the ſpirits invigorated, and therefore if watchings are troubleſome, ſleep muſt be endeavoured by Singing, Rocking, and offering the Teat often : but care muſt be taken that the Stomach be not over burthened with Milk.

The new born Child muſt be Bathed once a day ; and moderately rubbed ; for ſuch frictions help Concoction, and the diſtrubution of the nouriſhment, and ſerve inſtead of exerciſe and motion, which the Infant by reaſon of its Tenderneſs cannot

undergo, and they strengthen the members and make them firm. After bathing, the Infant must be swathed up left it should move its hands and feet too freely, and thereby distort the bones, which are yet very flexible but after four months the hands and arms may be let loose, but the whole breast and belly must be swathed for a above a year to comfort the heart, and to defend the parts, and you must be sure to cleanse the Child often, to prevent Itching and Excoriation. And care must be taken that the body be kept open, which may be easily done if the Milk be good, and in a convenient quaintity. But if the Belly be bound, it must be anointed below the Navel with some Oyls, or emollient liniments, or an emollent glister must be injected.

Moderate crying Conduces to the evacuating the brain, to dilate and cleanse the Lungs, and excites the Natural heat: but when it is immoderate it is wont to occasion fluxions upon the eyes, Catarrhs, and Ruptures. It does least hurt before sucking, and and when the milk is concocted, but because most commomly Children do not

ot cry without a cauſe, but are pro-oked by ſomething that diſturbs them, Prudent Mother or Nurſe will en-eavour to find out what is the cauſe hat that being removed, the Child may e at quiet : She will ſee whither the innen be foul'd for Children love to e clean, and will not ſleep quietly ill filthy cloſe are removed from hem : the Mother will ſee whether hey are ſwaithed too hard, or whe-her they are not pinched by the rinkling of the Linnen, or pricked y a pin, or whether gripes be the ccaſion.

As to the nouriſhment it muſt be ed with milk for ſome months, and t may ſuck as often as it will, if it e not ſubject to a Vometing or looſ-neſs and provided the Stomach be ot over-charged, and in ſuckling of Child you muſt take notice to of-er by turns the right and left breaſt, ſpecially after it is permitted to uſe ts hands ; for if you do not obſerve his, it will be accuſtomed to uſe one hand. After ſome months you may feed the Child with Pap.

But

But it is not convenient to give ſ
lid meats before they have their Teeth
for they cannot chew them : But a
ter the Teeth are bred, it is conv
nient to accuſtom them by degrees
ſolid food ; yet notwithſtanding yo
muſt not deny them milk, bread, pul
boyled, and fleſh, firſt chew'd by t
Nurſe may be ſometimes given them
but hard meats muſt not be allow'
In this mixture of aliment we mu
take care, while milk is in the Sto
mach that no acid or auſtere thing b
given, which may coagulate or co
rupt the milk in the Stomach.

When the Limbs of the Infant ar
ſtrong, and it begins to uſe its hand
and feet you muſt not too early al
low of ſuch motions, much leſs mu
you put them upon their feet to
ſoon, as ſome unskillfull Nurſes do
and by that means crook their Leg
but when they are able to ſtand up
on their Legs, they muſt be ſome
what ſuſtained by the Leading-ſtring
and afterwards that they may be ac
cuſtomed to go alone, you muſt pu
them into running-Chairs, ſuch as ar
common in Families, and ſuffer them t
puſh them along themſelves, and by thi

ſort of playing exerciſe, they will be accuſtomed to their feet, and learn to go, and to ſtop themſelves: But when they begin to go without help, they muſt not be left alone, and to prevent all danger it is beſt to put roll's about their heads. As to bathing, a Child new born ought to be waſhed every day, but from the third month, to the ſeventh month till they are weaned twice a week. If the Child be apt to uſe its left hand, you muſt bind it up and leave the right free, that by frequent uſe it may become agile and ſtrong.

The Child muſt not be weaned before it has all its Teeth, for till then it cannot chew ſolid Meats; beſides, in breeding the Teeth, eſpecially the Dog-Teeth, Children are ſubject to Fevers, pains of the Gums, and other Symptoms, and it is to be fear'd that weaning them encreaſes their miſery. But here can be no certain time ſet for weaning Children; for thoſe that are brisk may be ſooner weaned, and thoſe that are weak may ſuck longer, and ſometimes Children are to be weaned before they ought, by reaſon the Nurſe or Mother are ſick, or have conceived; and there-

fo

fore some are weaned in the tenth month, and some in the twelfth, and yet it is most convenient that the Child suck a year and an half, or two years; and it is proper to diet them with milk a little longer; for the parts being strengthened by this agreeable aliment, partake of the benefit of it for the whole life. but at what time soever the Child is weaned, unusual meats are not suddenly to be offered to it; it ought therefore to be accustomed to them by degrees while it does Suck; for all sudden changes are dangerous, and a Man is offended by good Meats, if he be not accustomed to them; therefore Pape and Chicken-broath are first to be given, and when they have been weaned a while, Pulse, and flesh of easie digestion and good juice, first chewed by the Mother or the Nurse. It is better to wean a Child in the Spring or Autumn than in the Summer or Winter, least to the alteration of the body, which is occasioned by the new diet, another proceeding from the heat or cold of the ambient air be added to it, and so the Child be prejudiced: Some Women think, and not without Reason, that it is better to wean a Child at the increase

of

f the Moon, than at the decreaſe: and ecauſe it ſometimes happens, that Chil- ren cannot be drawn from the Teat by ny means, the Papes muſt be anointed with the juice of Wormwood, or with he following Liniment.

ake of Honey two Drams, of Aloes half a Dram, of the juice of Wormwood one dram.

But theſe things muſt not be uſed too nuch, leaſt the Lips and Gums of the Children ſhould be inflam'd, or the tomach hurt: and becauſe ſometimes ome Children diſlike Honey and ſweet hings, you may anoint the Papes with hem, and ſo cauſe an averſion: but the eſt way of weaning them is for the Mother or Nurſe to get out of ſight; or if the Chidren do not ſee them they vill not cry for the Breaſt.

As to the Diet of Children that are vean'd till they come to be ſeven years ld, it ought to be very different from hat of the adult; for Children are yet veak, and their bodies tender, and ſo annot eaſily bear errors in diet: at this ge they ought to be fed often, and ſo nuch meat ought to be given them, as may

may not only suffice for their nourish-
ment, but for their growth also, as *Hi-*
pocrates rightly observes, Children sa-
he, are least able to bear Hunger, and
mong such those especially that are o
quick Wit.

As to the Passions of Mind, we mu
endeavour that Children be not violen
ly moved with Anger; or affected wit
Sorrow, nor Frighted; for these vi
lent Passions of the mind make gre
impressions upon the Body, and so occa
on the falling Sickness and other Disease
Iniquity is connatural to Infants, an
they are more prone to Evil than t
Good, we must not therefore indul
them too much, but from their tende
years we must so endeavour to mode
rate all the Faculties and Affections o
their Soules, that they my be obedient t
Reason; for in this Age the foundat
on of a good Life is to be laid. D
we not see that young Lyons and Bear
when they are young, can be made s
tame, as to obey the very nod of th
Keepers; whereas if you let them a
lone till they are grown up, they wi
for ever after remain Fierce and Wild
why then should not the mind of
Child be so tamed, as to obey Reason
an

and to harken to advice: but there are not the appearances of all the affections in the firſt years; anger ſhews it ſelf firſt by crying and the like; and therefore you ſhould endeavour to nip this animoſity in the bud, and they that will not be reclaimed by admonition, muſt be diſciplined by the rod, that in time to come they may be fit to perform the Offices of a Man: Play muſt be allowed them to moderate their affections, and indeed this age can ſcarce do any thing ſeriouſly, only you muſt take care that their play does not injure their bodies; ſuch exerciſes muſt be allowed as are agreable to their years, and they muſt not be bred up in ſloath; for it being neceſſary that they ſhould be plentifully fed, as has been ſaid, unleſs they uſe exerciſe, the nouriſhment will not be well diſtributed to all the body, and the native heat will be ſuppreſſed; In this Age they muſt be often waſhed: They that converſe with them muſt take a ſpecial care that nothing blaſphemous, ſcurillous, or immodeſt be ſaid or done, ſo as to give an ill example to them: About the fixth year of their age, they ſhould be put to Schoole to a Maſter, who is to inſtruct them in all things neceſſary to a good Life.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

Of the Diſeaſes and Symptoms of Infants in General.

WHat ever diligence has been uſed for the right ordering of the Diet of Infants, yet notwithſtanding they are often ſubject to Diſeaſes; for that blood which was wont to be evacuated every month, and thoſe vitious humours that were wont to be carried off with it, being detained nine whole months in the Womb, it may eaſily happen that the Child be injured there by, eſpecially all Mothers being not equally healthful, and beſides many great errors being committed in Diet, many vitious humours are communicated to the Fetus with the nouriſhment; all which, tho not always, diſorder Children in the Womb, and ſometimes after they are Born, occaſion various Diſeaſes and Symptoms; and ſometimes the Child is injured in the Birth, or by the cuting of the Navel-ſtring, or by the change of place; for when it was in the Womb,

it

it was encompaſſed with peculiar coverings, fleſh, membrans, and humours all warm and ſoft.

The Diſeaſes and Symptoms of Children are many, ſome common with the adult, which being added by ſome Authors to Treatiſes of Childrens Diſeaſes makes them bulky; and therefore I will here paſs them by, and treat only of ſuch as are proper and familiar with them.

In the cure of Infants a ſpecial regard is to be had to the Methods and Medicines, for Children by reaſon of the weakneſs of their bodies, cannot under go ſevere methods or ſtrong Medicines: They do not well bear bleeding, nor ſtrong Purges, but where purging is required, a Suppoſitory ought to be uſed, or a Gliſter muſt be injected. For inſtance.

Take of the leaves of Violets, and Mallows, each one handful, of the Flowers of Camomile, and Violets, each one pugil: boyl them in a ſufficient quantity of fountain water. Take of the ſtrained liquor four or five ounces, according to the age, and add to it of Syrup of Roſes ſolutive, half a ounce, ſix drams, or an once of oyl of Violets, half an ounce, make a Gliſter:

Take

Take of the Whey of Goats-milk a sufficient quantity, add to it of Syrup of Succory with Rubarb, or of Honey, or of Syrup of Roses solutive six Drams, of Oyl of Violets half an ounce, make a Glister.

But if there be occasion for other Purges they are most conveniently given to the Nurse or Mother; for the purgative quality is imparted by the Milk to the Child; or lenitive purges may given to Children, respect being had to their age, as Syrup of *Roses* solutive, Syrup of *Succory* with *Rhubarb*, *Cassia*, *Manna*, or the like.

CHAP. III.

Of the Fevers of Children.

THE first indication incuring Childrens Fevers is to prepare well the acid, that it may be the easier ejected, but this preparation must not be endeavoured by Sudorificks, properly so call'd, that is such as heat the body, which are by no means to be used for Infants or Children; but such things as absorbe the acid, and gently restrain the

Eubli-

Ebullition, are to be uſed the chief of theſe are Crabs-Eyes and Claws, Oyſter-ſhells, Cuttle-bones, Egg-ſhells, Coral, Coraline, Pearl, Mother of Pearl, both the Bezoarſtones, Hearts-horn burnt, burnt Ivory, the Bone of a Stags heart, Shavings of Harts horn, Bolearmonick, Seald-earth, Blood-ſtone, and the like, and among compounds, compound powder of Crabs Claws, the Goaſtone, and confection of Hyacinth.

Take of compound powder of Crabs Claws, and of Pearl prepared, each one dram, mingle them, make a powder to be divided into ſix equal parts. Or,

Take ſimple powder of Crabs-Claws one dram, of Crabs-Eyes prepared two ſcruples, of Cochinel ſix grains mix them, make a fine powder to be divided into ſix Papers; let one be taken as ſoon as may be, and another two hours after, and afterwards let one be taken every fourth hour for the firſt two days, unleſs the Child be a ſleep: but let the Powders be taken in a ſpoonful of the following Julep, and give a ſpoonful preſently after.

Take

Take of the Aqualactis Alexiteria four Ounces, of black Cherry Water, each two Ounces, of compound Peony and Epidemick Water, each two Drams, of pearled Sugar half an Ounce; mingle them, make a Julep. Or,

Take of Sweet Almonds blanched, number ten, beat them in a Morter, and pour upon them gently half a pint of Barly water, or of Aqualactis Alexiteria; ſtrain it and add ſix Drams of ſimple Cinnamon water, half an Ounce of White Sugar; mingle them make a julep.

Sometimes I am wont to uſe, other things being omitted, a julep that hath much Pearl in it, but I order that the Glaſs ſhould be well ſhook, before it be poured out.

Take of Black Cherry water, four Ounces, of the Water of all the Citron two Ounces, of Aquamirabilis, and prepared Pearl, each two Drams, of White Sugar half an Ounce; mingle them, make a Pearl julep, give three ſpoonfuls at a time.

But

But if the Child be troubled with a Cough, give half a ſpoonful of ſome Pectoral mixture, or Linctus, and let him take leſs of the Powders above preſcribed.

Take of the Powder of Coraline, and ſimple Crabs claws, each one Dram and an half, of the Syrups of Maiden-hair and Marſh-mallows, each one Ounce, balſom of Tolu half an Ounce, of red Popy-water half an Ounce, mingle them.

Bolearmonek is often properly mixed with ſuch things to good purpoſe, it powerfully ſtops Cattarhs flowing upon the Lungs. The juice of Penny-royal heated, and ſweetened with Sugar-candy, is alſo better than moſt other remedies. Oyl of Sweet-almonds is very good, if Children can take it, ſo is Brimſtone and the Flowers of it.

The foreſaid Powders are to be repeated ſeldom, or often, according to the degree of the Symptoms: but it is here to be noted, the Gripes, Reſtleſſneſs, and Watchings of Children, are as eaſily appeaſed by teſtaceous Powders as Pains and Watchings by Narcoticks in grown people.

The

The third day, unleſs the *Small-Pi* *Meazles*, or *Scarlet-Fever* appear, I orde Child of one year old to be purged the following manner.

Take of Syrup of Succory with Rubarb t *Drams, of choice Rubarb powder'd fifte* *Grains, or a Scruple, of Aqualactis* *lectiteria one Dram, of ſmall Cinnam* *water thirty drops; mingle them. Or,*

Take of Sweet-almonds blanched, numb *three, beat them in a marble Mortar, an* *pour upon them gently an Ounce or a* *Ounce and an half of Barly-water: i* *the ſtrained liquor diſſolve three Dram* *or half an Ounce of the beſt Manna* *mingle them, and make a purging Emulſi* *on.*

Sometimes I order this or the like Plaiſter to be applied to the region o Navel, eſpecially if Children are troubled with Worms.

Take of Succotrine Aloes, one Dram, of the powder of the leaves of Savin, of the tops of the leſſer Centaury, and of the Flowers of Camomile, each one Scruple, with a *ſufficient*

ſufficient quantity of Venice Turpentine, make a Plaiſter; let the margin of it be ſpread with the Plaiſter of Cumin to make it ſtick the better, and ſometimes it may be convenient to add to the other ingredients a Scruple of Coloquintida.

There is no purging Medicine more roper for Children, and more innocent han Rubarb, it gently and ſafely eva- uats the matter occaſioning the Fever, nd gently purges off the Humours, that urthen the Stomach and whole Body, nd it ſtrengthens, wherefore it is very roper for Infants, Children big belli- d Women, Old Men, and ſuch as have een weakned by Diſeaſes.

After the Purge hath done working, ſome Powder like the former muſt be given in the Evening, and afterwards muſt be repeated three or four times in a day at fit times for two days, and on the third day purging muſt be uſed, and it muſt be doſed according to the operation of the former.

Theſe things being performed, the worſt Symptoms moſt commonlly ceaſe.

As to Bleeding of Children, tho it may be uſed, when the Febrile matter

is caſt upon the Lungs, or for a hooping Cough, yet it is plainly a remedy not agreeable to their nature.

A Child about three years and an half old was ſeized with a ſmall Fever that was continual, and accompanied with very irregular Exacerbations, ſhe complained of a great pain in the Head, and ſometimes in the Belly, ſhe nauſeated all meat, and was very ſleepy, ſo that the ſtanders by thought ſhe would have the *Small-Pox*: There was a twitching of the Nerves in ſleep, and ſhe had ſometimes a dry Cough. I preſcribed the following things.

Take of Aqualactis Alexiteria ſix Ounces, of Epidemick-water half an Ounce, of prepared Pearl one Dram, of the ſimple powder of Crabs-claws two Drams, of Criſtaline Sugar half an Ounce; mingle them, make a julep, whereof let her take three ſpoonfuls every fourth hour, ſhaking the glaſs before uſeing of it.

Take of Succotrine Aloes one Dram, of the tops of the leſſer Centaury, of the leaves of Savin dry'd, each half a Dram, of Burgundy-pitch one Dram, of Venice-turpentine a ſufficient quantity; make a Plaiſter to be applyed to the Navel.

The

The next day she persisted in the use of the julep, and a Blistering Plaister was applyed to the Neck: A Glister with Milk, Sugar, and Salt was injected, because the Belly was bound: At bed-time she took the following Bolus.

Take Æthiops Mineral, and Mercurius Dulcis, each six Grains, of Marmalade of Quinces, two Scruples, make a Bolus.

The next morning she took the following purging Syrup.

Take of Syrup of Buckthorn two Drams, of the Earl of Warwicks *Powders six Grains, of choice Rubarb powdered twelve Grains, of tincture of Saffron twenty drops, of Black-Cherry-water one Dram; mingle them.*

On the fourth and fifth day, the following mixtnre was given by spoonfuls.

Take of Coraline two Drams, of the leaves of Mint dryed and powdered, one Scruple, of the simple powder of Crabs claws one Dram, of Balsamick Syrup, and of the

Syrup

Syrup of Marsh-mallows, each one Ounce, of Orange-water half an Ounce; mingle them.

The evening preceding the sixth day, the Bolus before prescribed was repeated, and the morning following the purging Syrup, by the virtue where of the Child vomited up a Worm, and soon after recovered.

The Fevers which are occasioned by corrupted Milk are known, for that the Teeth are not come, and there are signs of corrupted Milk, grips, frequent yellow or green stools: Fevers that come from breeding the teeth known by the signs of breeding teeeth: these Fevers most commonly are not dangerous, for the cause being taken away, they cease of themselves; but if the corruption of the Milk continues long, the Childrens lives are in danger: Those Children, says *Hyppocrates*, who have an Acute Fever upon breeding the Teeth are seldom troubled with convulsions; yet they are sometimes destroyed by a Flux of the Belly and Watchings.

If the Fever proceed from corrupted milk, you must use cooling and moistening things, because such Fevers generally come from Choler, and therefore such nou. ish-

ıuriſhment muſt be given to the Mo-
er or Nurſe, *viz.* Lettice, Endive Sor-
l, an Emulſion of the four greater
ld Seeds, and a Ptiſan of Barley, and
e Mother or the Nurſe muſt abſtain
om Wine, whilſt the Childs Fever
ntinues, and the Nurſe muſt be gen-
y purged with Manna, Caſſia, or Sy-
p of Roſes Solutive; and alteratives
ay be given to the Child, as the Juice
d Syrup of Violets, or the Syrup of
rrel or Citron; the waters of Suc-
ry endive, and Violets ſweetened with
gar, and the Spine muſt be anointed
th an Oyntment made of the mucila-
s of the Seeds of Quinces and Flea-
ne, of Oyl of Violets and a little Wax;
a Plaiſter made of Houſeleek, Plan-
n, Night-Shade, Rue, Barley-Meal,
d the White of an Egg may be ap-
ved to the Stomach; and it is neceſ-
y when the Milk is corrupted, and
ns to choler, to apply to the Stomach
bling and aſtringent things, that the
rruption of the Milk may be preven-
l; and the Concoction helped.

Take of the Oyles of Roses and Mast
each half an Ounce, of red Sanders
Coral, each one Scruple, of Wax a lit
mingle them.

But if the Fever proceed from bre
ing the Teeth, we must endeavour
make the eruption of them easie,
more of this, when we come to sp
of breeding Teeth, and the Alterati
mentioned before for the Fever occasi
ed by corroupted Milk are of use h
and do good.

CHA

CHAP. IV.

Of the Small Pox.

[T]Here are two sorts of them, the distinct and confluent the distinct in with a shivering, and coldness, ich is presently followed with excese heat, a violent pain in the Head d Back, Vomiting, a great propensity Sweat in grown persons: But I have t observed, says *Sydenham*, any such position in Children, either before after they come out: A pain at the ca- y of the Breast, beneath the region of Heart, if it be pressed with the nd, dullness and sleepiness, especially Children, and sometimes convulsive , and if these happen to them that e all their Teeth, I reckon the *Small-* are at hand, which, most common- coming out a few hours after, suf- ently answer the prognostication:

For inſtance, if the Child has a Convu
fit in the evening, as it uſually happ
the *Small-Pox* appear the next Morn
and moreover I have very often obſer
that when they come immediately a
theſe fits, they riſe in large Puſtles,
are mild, and favourable, and ſele
Flux: It is to be noted that ſometi
the courſe of ſeparation is paſt over
dually without any ſickneſs, but n
commonly, as we ſaid before, the ſi
neſs before the eruption is moſt viol

The diſtinct *Small-Pox* uſually c
out on the fourth day incluſively,
ſometimes a little latter, but rarely
fore, at which time the Symptoms n
commonly abate, or totally vaniſh:
eruption is after this manner, firſt p
ples as big as ſmall pins heads here
there ſhew themſelves, and firſt of
in the Face, Neck, and Breaſt, and
terwards in the whole body: At
time the Jaws are afflicted with a p
that increaſes as the Puſtles riſe, wh
growing daily bigger and higher,
flame the neighbouring skin and fle
for about the eight day, from the
approach of the ſickneſs, the ſpaces
tween that before were ſomewhat wh
now begin to be red, and ſwell more

, according to the number of the
ules, so that sometimes the eyes are
illed up and the Patient is deprived
ight: Next after the Face, the Hands
Fingers swell more or less, accord-
to the number of the Pustles: The
tles that were smooth and red to this
, are now grown rough and some
at white, which is the first sign of
ir coming to maturity; more over
y cast out by degrees a certain yel-
vish matter. On the eleventh day the
nour and inflamation of the Face ma-
estly diminish, and on the four-
nth or fifteenth day totally va-
h.

That sort of *Small-Pox* which is cal-
the Flux has the same Symptoms
h the distinct, only they are more
lent: Moreover a looseness sometimes
ceds the erruption, and continues
ay or two after it: This sort comes
generally on the third day; and
metimes so like a Erisippelas or the
ases, that they cannot be easily di-
guished: These do not rise so high
the distinct, especially those in the
e: After the eight day they begin to
nge into a duskish-colour.

A Looſneſs afflicts Children in
Flux-Pox, but does not invade Child
ſo ſoon, as Spitting does gro
people; But at what time ſoeve
comes, if it be not ſtopt by art, it c
tinues thro the whole courſe of
Diſeaſe.

I have always obſerved, that wh
the Diſeaſe was violent, the ſick h
as it were a fit in the Evening, and th
the Symptoms raged as it were m
cruely.

As ſoon as the ſigns of this Diſe
ſhew themſelves, I keep the ſick fr
the open air, and forbid them the
of Wine and Fleſh, and allow th
Small-bear gentlly warmed with a To
for their ordinary drink, and now a
then permit them to drink as much
it as they will. I order them for vict
als, Oat-meal and Barley-broths, a
roaſted Apples, and other things whi
are neither too hot nor cold, nor hard
be digeſted, I forthwith prohibit an h
regimen, and the uſe of all manner
Cordials: On the forth day I comm
the ſick to his Bed, and then if the P
ſtles come not out well, ſome gent
Cordial may be properly preſcribed,
leſt for once to drive them out. Amo
th

e Medicines for this purpoſe, thoſe
ey called Paregorick, ſuch as liquid
udanum, *Diaſcordium* and the like, if
ey be mixed in a ſmall quantity with
me proper Cordal waters, excell the
ſt: when the Puſtles firſt come out, I
en carefully conſider whether they be
the diſtinct or confluent kind, becauſe
ey differ exceedingly one from the
her, though they agree as to ſome
mptoms; if therefore from the big-
ſs and paucity of the Puſtles, and the
wneſs of the coming out, and from
e vaniſhing of ſickneſs and other ſymp-
ms, which tire the Patient after the
uption of the Flux-pox, it appears
at they are the diſtinct ſort, I take
re that the ſick be refreſhed with Small-
er, Oat-meal and Braley gruel, and
e like: and if the *Small-Pox* be but
w, and in Summer time, and that ve-
hot, I ſee no reaſon why the Patient
ould be kept ſtifled in ed, and why
may not rather riſe a few hours every
ay, provided the inconveniences of too
uch cold or heat may be prevented by
e place and cloathing: but if either
e cold ſeaſon of the year, or a large
uption of the Puſcles put the Patient
nder a neceſſity of keeping his Bed con-

tinually, I take care that he lye not he
ter, nor has more cloaths on him, th
when he was in health, and that
have a fire kindled only in the Morni
and Evening, unless it be Winter, n
do I require, that he should be alwa
fixed to one place, least he Sweat, whi
I confidently affirm cannot be promot
without great danger: when the Disea
is going off, it is proper to give som
proper Cordial Medicine, and at th
same time also a little hotter, and mo
cordial-diet may be allowed: For in
stance Sugar-soaps, and Oat-meal-cau
dle, and the like; nor is there any nee
of any other thing at all in the distin
and gentle sort, if the Patient be trea
ted moderately with this method an
diet, unless by chance restlessness o
watchings should now or then persuad
the use of a Paregorick.

But if the *Small-Pox* flux, the case i
very hazardous, for this sort is no less dif
ferent from the other, than the Plagu
is from this, tho among the vulgar, wh
take names and words for things, th
cure of both is said to be the same; fo
towards the end of the Disease, th
sick is in great danger, namely, on the
Eleventh day, in the common Flux-

pox:

pox, on the fourteenth in a worser sort and on the seventeenth in the worst sort, and sometimes tho rarely on the 21st. day, the Fever, the restlessness, and other symptoms invading together, whereby the sick is generally destroyed, unless art relieve him; wherefore seeing there is so much danger, when they flux, the Physitian should endeavour all he can to hinder their fluxing, by bleeding presently in the Arm, if there be the lest suspicion of the Flux-pox, and by giving a Vomit afterwards, and by keeping the sick up till the sixth day, from the first sickness, afterwards he must be put to Bed, and kept there till the end of the Disease: But he must have no more Cloaths on, nor a greater Fire in his Chamber, than he used to have, when he was well, and he must drink freely of Small beer, or other coolling Liquors. But because notwithstanding the Sick freequently grows hot, light-headed, and restless, I give an Anodyne every night, but a little earlier than is usual; because in this Disease, a fit of heat and restlessness comes, almost every day, towards the evening.

But, which is to be lamented, no withstanding these, and all other phy sical helps, the Sick is very often seiz on the eleventh day, or on some oth of those days, which we said were most m tal, in the various kinds of Flux-pox, wi a violently Fever, difficulty of Breathin and restlessness, and dies suddenly Therefore in this deplorable case, bloo must be taken away, according to th strength and age of the Patient; fro a young man ten or twelve ounce must be taken, and in the evening a larg Anodyne must be given, as before, an so afterwards morning and evening, an sometimes oftener: but it is to be dil gently noted, that in some the fury o the Disease is so high, that a very larg dosed Anodine cannot stop its force i twelve hours; in which case it is neces sary to repeat the Anodyne every sixt or eighth hour.

And because it happens often at th latter end of the Disease, that the Bod is bound up so much, that the Sick i like to be suffocated, and consequentl is in great danger; in this case I have given successfully to grown people an ounce and an half of Lenitive Electuary dissolved in four ounces of Succory wa-

ter;

er or the like, which draught generally ives ſome ſtools before night: but if does not, an Anodyne muſt be given n the evening, and ſooner notwithſtand-ng the Purge, if great reſtleſſneſs, or ome conſiderable ſickneſs threatens dan-er: if therefore the Purge does not nſwer the firſt day, it muſt be repeated he next, and then it ſeldom fails: and n this manner Bleeding and Purging nay be repeated by intervals, as occaſion equires. But it is to be noted, that he ſick muſt not be purged till the thir-eenth day, or after, nor then, unleſs Bleeding has gone before.

For ſpitting of blood and bloody U-rine coming upon the *Small-Pox* (for both theſe Hemorrhagies come ſometimes at the beginning of the Diſeaſe) after Bleeding largely once, give an Ano-dyne.

Take of red Poppy-water two Ounces, liquid Laudanum, 14 drops, of diſtilled Vinegar three Drams, of Diacodium half an Ounces; make a draught to be repeated every night at bed time.

Note

Note that bleeding muſt be ordered and preſcribed according to the age and condition of the Patient: The like is to be obſerved in giving Anodyens, and doſing other Medicines.

Take of Troches of Lemnian Earth, Bloodſtone, Dragons Blood, and red Coral prepared, each half a Dram, of Dragons Blood, and red Coral prepared, each half a Dram, of Maſtick, and Gum Arabeck each one Scruple; mingle them make a fine powder, whereof let him take half a Dram every third hour, drinking upon it four or five ſpoonfuls of the following julep.

Take of the waters of Plantain, and Oak-buds, each three Ounces, of Cinnamon water hordeated, two Ounces, of Syrup of dryed Roſes one Ounce, make it a little acid with Spirit of Vitriol.

Emulſions alſo of the four greater cold Seeds, with white Popies do a great deal of good. After the Hemorrhagy is quite ſtopt

stopt, you must proceed, according to the method prescribed in the *Small-Pox*.

The looseness in Children must be permitted in the Flux-Pox, because it evacuates the morbifick matter.

At last when the Pustles are crusty and hard, anoint the face often with Oyl of Sweet-Almonds.

Note, if in the distinct Small-Pox, the Face does not swell, you must give an Anodyne presently: But if the Patient be light-headed, and very Sick, and makes water often, but little at a time, he can be relieved no other way, death being near at hand, than by giving Narcoticks freely, or by taking away a large quantity of Blood, and exposing the Body to the Air: But I would not be so understood here, as if in every frenzy coming upon the *Small-Pox*, there being no symptom more frequent, that I should advise bleeding presently, but only in that which therefore happens, because the Face does not swell in the distinct kind, tho there be a great number of Pustles.

Note

Note alſo, for a ſuppreſſion of Urine: which ſometimes afflicts young and brisk people, nothing does ſo well as taking the ſick out of Bed, and after he has walked twice or thrice croſs the room, by the aſſiſtance of the by ſtanders, he will preſently make water freely, and be much relieved thereby.

Note, the ſymptoms ariſing from catching cold, or by evacuations unduly uſed, whereby the *Small-Pox* are ſtruck in, muſt be removed by Cordials, and an agreeble Regimen: But they muſt not be continued after the ſymptoms are gone off, the chief of theſe are flatting of the Puſtles, and a looſeneſs in the diſtinct *Small-Pox*; for in the Flux a depreſſion of the Puſtles is natural, nor is a looſeneſs dangerous in Children: In both theſe caſes, a Cordial Portion made of diſtilled Waters, *Diacordium*, liquid *Laudanum*, and the like, is proper, not only to remove theſe ſymptoms, but alſo at any time of the Diſeaſe, if the Sick complains of a pain at the Heart, or of Sickneſs: But to ſpeak the truth, ſymptoms of this kind are very rare compared with thoſe that owe their original to the other extreme, which is more fatal, tho leſs blamed.

When

When the Patient is mending, and and the Pustles are falling off, after he has eat meat a few days, namely, about the 21st, or 22d day, I think he ought to be blooded, if the Disease has been violent, and after bleeding, he must be purged three or four times.

CHAP.

CHAP.

Of the Meaſſels. V.

THis Diſeaſe chiefly invads Infants and all thoſe that are together in the ſame houſe: it begins with ſhaking and ſhivering, and with an inequality of heat and cold, which mutually expel one another the firſt day: the ſecond day it ends in a perfect Fever with violent Sickneſs, Drowth, and want of Appetite, the Tongue is white, but not dry; there is a tickling Cough, with a heavineſs of the Head and Eyes accompnied with perpetual drowſineſs, and for the moſt part an humour diſtils from the Eyes and Noſe; and this effuſion of Tears is a certain ſign of the approaching Meaſles, to which this is to be added, no leſs certain, *viz.* that tho this diſeaſe ſhews it ſelf moſt commonly in the Face, after the manner of little ſwellings in the Skin, yet in the Breaſt, rather red Spots than ſwellings are perceived, ariſing no higher

er than the ſuperficies of the Skin: The Patient ſneezes as if he had taken cold, and the eye-lids ſwell a little before the eruption; he vomits, but is oftener troubled with a looſeneſs with greeniſh ſtools; but this chiefly happens to Children, that are breeding their teeth, and they are frowarder in this Diſeaſe, than they are commonly wont to be: The ſymptoms increaſe till the fourth day, at which time generally (tho ſometimes they are deferred) little red ſpots like fleabites begin to come out about the Head, and other parts of the Face, and being increaſed in number and magnitude branch into one another, and ſo paint the Face with large red ſpots of various figures, which are occaſioned by little red wheals, not far diſtant one from another, that are elevated a little above the Superficies of the Skin, and their Protuberancies may be perceived by a gentle touch, tho they can ſcarce be ſeen: Theſe ſpots ſpread themſelves by degrees from the Face, which at firſt they only poſſeſſed, to the Breaſt, Belly, Thighs, and Legs: but they affect the Trunk and Members with redneſs only, without any ſenſible inequality of the skin: The ſymptoms of the Meaſles do not abate by

by the eruption, the Cough and Fever increase, with difficulty of breathing; weakness of the Eyes, and the defluxion on them, and the drowsiness, and want of Appetite continue the same as before: On the sixth day, or there about, the skin breaking, and the Pustles drying off, the forehead and Face grow rough; and at that time the spots in other parts of the body are very large and very red: About the eight day, the spots in the Face vanish, and are scarce perceived in the rest of the body; but on the ninth day, they totally disappear, and as we said, the Measles most commonly vanish on the eighth day; at which time the vulgar, being deceived by reckoning upon the time, the *Small-Pox* used to last, affirm they are struck in, tho they have really finished their Course, and they think that the symptoms, which come upon their going off, are occasioned by their being struck in so soon; for the Fever, and difficulty of breathing are increased at that time, and the Cough is more vexatious, so that the Patient cannot sleep night nor day: Children are chiefly subject to these ill symptoms, which appear now at the going off of the Measles, by reason of two hot a Regimen,

or

or hot Medicines, that were uſed to force them out, and by this means they are caſt into a Peripneumonia, which deſtroys more than the *Small-Pox*; and yet the Meaſles are not at all dangenerous, if they are skillfully managed: Among the reſt of the ill ſymptoms, a looſeneſs often happens, which either preſently ſucceeds the Diſeaſe, or continues many Weeks after it, and all its ſymptoms are gone off, not without great danger to the Patient; and ſometimes after a very hot Regimen, the Meaſles are firſt lived, and afterwards black, but this only happens to grown people, and they are utterly loſt, when the blackneſs firſt appears, unleſs they are preſently relieved by bleeding and a more temperate Regimen.

As the Meaſles are much of the ſame nature with the *Small-Pox*, ſo is the method of cure much the ſame, hot Medicines, and a hot Regimen are very dangerous, how frequently ſoever they are uſed by ignorant Nurſes to drive the Diſeaſe from the Heart: The Patient muſt be kept in his Bed only two or three days after the eruption, that the blood may gently breath out according to his own genius thro the Pores of the

the Skin, the inflamed Particles, which offend it; he muſt have no more Cloaths nor Fire, than he is wont to have when he is well. I forbid all fleſh, and allow Oat-meal and Barly-broaths and the like, and ſometimes a roaſted Apple; his drink muſt be either Small-beer, or Milk boyled with treble the quantity of Water. I oftentimes mitigated the Cough, which almoſt continually accompanies this Diſeaſe, with a draught of ſome pectoral decoction, or with a Linctus fitted for the purpoſe; but above all the reſt I took care to give Diacodium every night thro the whole courſe of the Diſeaſe. For inſtance,

Take of the Pectoral Decoction, one pint and an half, of Syrup of Violets, and Maiden-hair, each one Ounce and an half; mingle them and make an Apozem, take three or four Ounces three or four times a day.

Take of Oyl of Sweet-Almonds, two Ounces, of Syrup of Violets and Maiden-hair, each one Ounce, of White-Sugar-Candy a ſufficient quantity; mingle them and make a Linctus, let the Sick lick often of it, eſpecially when his Cough troubles him.

Take

Take of Black-Cherry-water three Ounces, of Diacodium one Ounce; mingle them for a Draught to be taken every night: But if the Patient be an Infant, the Doſe of the Pectorals, and of the Narcotick is to be leſſened with reſpect to the Age.

But if by means of two hot Cordials, and too hot a Regimen, the Patient be in danger of his life, after the Meaſles go off, which is very frequent, by reaſon of the violence of the Fever, and difficulty of breathing, and other accidents, that uſe to afflict thoſe, that have a Peripneumonia, I have bled the ſmalleſt Infants in the Arm, and have taken away that quantity of Blood, which their Age and ſtrength indicated with very great ſucceſs, and ſometimes when the diſeaſe has been obſtinate, I have not feared to repeat bleeding; and truly it is not a few Children that have been at the point of Death, by reaſon of this ſymptom, whom by God's bleſſing I have cured by bleeding, nor have I found as yet, any other certain way to vanquiſh it. This happens to them, after the Meaſles go off, and is ſo very fatal, that it may well be counted the chief Miniſter

of

of Death, destroying even more than the *Small Pox*: And the Hoarseness which, as we said, follows the Measles, is also cured by bleeding; for whereas it owes its rise to vapours of inflamed blood rushing in upon the Guts, (which is also common in a Plurisie, Peripneumonia, and other Diseases, that are occasioned by an Inflamation) whereby they are stimulated to excretion; it is bleeding alone that gives relief, by causing a revulsion of these sharp humours, and by reducing the Blood to a due temper.

Nor is there any reason, why any one should wonder, says *Sydenham*, that I bleed young Children, whereas, for what I have hitherto observed, says he, it may be as safely performed on them, as on the adult: And truly it is so necessary, that we can neither cure the symptom above mentioned, nor some other that happen to Children without it. For instance, by what means can we deliver those, that are breeding Teeth from Convulsions, which seize them in the ninth and tenth month, with a swelling and pain of the Gums, whereby the Nerves are oppressed and inraged, and from whence also, these Paroxysms arise, but by bleeding, which alone is much to be pre-

preferred in this case, before the most celebrated specificks whatever, that are yet known, whereof some do hurt by their adventitious heat, and whilst they are thought to Cure the Disease by a certain occult faculty they promote it by their manifest heat, and kill the patient, not to mention at present, that wonderful relief which bleeding gives in the hooping Cough, wherein it far surpasses all Pectoral Medicines whatever.

CHAP.

CHAP. VI.

Of Scabs and Ulcers from Milk.

OF all the particular diseases of the parts of the humane body that are proper to, and familiar with Children, if we begin with the Head, and so proceed to all parts of the body, these Scabs and Ulcers are first to be considered; they come at the time when the Child sucks, and perpetually emit a Sanies, or purulent matter: The Scabs are white, but the Ulcers are of another colour: The Scabs are also all over the body as well as in the Face, whereas the Ulcers are chiefly in the Head: But because the causes of them do not much differ, and the method of cure is the same, we will treat of them together in this Chapter: they arise from excrementious humours which are serous, and accid, and they occasion itching: These humours are collected partly in the Womb, and they arise partly from

m a fault in the Mothers or Nurſes
lk, and afterwards are caſt out by na-
e upon the habit of the body: It is
mmonly held that theſe Ulcers keep
ldren in health, and not without rea-
; for by this means nature expels
vitious humours from the inner parts
the body to the habit of it, and if
y vaniſh, Children are ſubject to Fe-
s and other Diſeaſes, and *Hippocrates*
s, that if there be Ulcers in the Head,
ut the Ears, in the Face, or in any
er part of the body, Children will
ree from fits.

Theſe Scabs generally go off of them
es in time, but if they continue long,
inea is occaſioned, and the hairs fal
and it is to be feared, that theſe Ul
s may foul the Skull, if the matte
ery filthy; for it has been obſerved
the Skull has been ſo corrupted b
e Ulcers, that it has fallen off, and th
inges have appeared.

ut when there is no danger to b
ed, eſpecially when the Face is no
rmed, nor the Eyes hurt, the Ulcer
t to be left to themſelves, yea w
t to endeavour that the other mat
e expell d, and if the Ulcers vaniſh
the Child fall ſick upon it, we mu

give Fumitory, Scabious, Carduus-Be
dictus, Harts-horn, or the like to dr
the humour out again, and cooling
astringent things, which repel the m
ter must not be used: But the Nurse
the mean while ought to observe a go
Diet, and to abstain from Salt and a
things, and all things that generate ill
ries, as Onions, Garlick, Radish, Pul
salted Meat, and the like; and if her
dy be foul, the vitious humours m
be purged off; for otherwise the Ch
will be prejudiced, and the Disease
creased: but if the ill humours are e
cuated, these Ulcers will soon go c
wherefore these humours should be al
red and prepared with Medicines ma
of Borrage, Bugloss, Fumitory, Succo
Hops, the roots of Polypody, sha
pointed Docks, and afterwards they m
be purged off with the leaves of Sen
Epithymum, Rhubarb, Black Hellebo
or with Diacatholicon, tryphera, Pe
ca, or the like; and afterwards you m
give such things as strengthen the Visce
and attemperate and expel the other l
mours. As,

*Take of the Conserves of Borrage, Bugl
Violets, Fumitory, and Succory, each
Oun*

Ounce, of the candid roots of Succory and of the bark of Citron candied, each half an Ounce, of the Species Diarrhodon, Abatis, Diamargarit frigid: Harts-horn prepared, each one Scruple, with a ſufficient quantity of Syrup of Gilliflowers make an Electuary. Or,

Take of Harts-horn prepared two Drams, of Magiſtery of Coral, one Dram, of the Species Diamargarit, Frigid, half a Dram, make a Powder, whereof give the Nurſe daily half a Dram, or a Dram.

Some of theſe Medicines may be alſo given to the Children, as Syrup of Borrage, Fumitory, Polypody, and Hops, and the Childs Body may be evacuated, reſpect being had to its age, with Gliſters, with Manna, or laxative raiſins or the like.

But if the Diſeaſe continue long, and there is danger that great putrifaction will ariſe under the Scab, and ſo foul the Skull, we muſt uſe Topicks, and firſt the head muſt be waſhed with a Decoction of Mallows and Barley, or with a Decoction the roots of ſharp pointed Doke, the leaves of a Mallows, the greater Celandine, Wormwood, the

Seeds of Fenugreek, Vetches, Lupines, and Beans: If you would have it abstersive, you must boyl the Herbs in Wine, or you may make a Lotion with roots of Marsh-mallows boyled in childs urine alone, or mixed with Barley-water, afterwards anoint the part with the Oyl of Roses, and Bitter-Almonds mixed with a little Lytharge: Or,

Take of the Ashes of Myrtles, and Nut-shells, each one Dram, of Tutty one Dram and an half, of old Butter washed in Rose-water one Ounce; mingle them. Or,

Take of the juice Beets, of greater Celendine, each one Ounce, Hogs-lard two Ounces, Sulphur, one Dram, mix them. Or,

Take of Lytharge moistened with Oyl of Roses, one Ounce, Ceruss half a Dram, Aloes and Frankencense, each one Dram and an half, Myrrh on Dram, Oyls of Roses and Rue, each a sufficient quantity; mix them in a Morter. The following is stronger.

Take of the powder of Red-roses, of the roots of Briony, Pidgeons-dung, Verdegrease, and

and Sulphur, each two Drams, Oyls of Juniper, and Wall-flowers, each a ſufficient quantity, mix them in a Morter, and anoint the part with it every other day: Or,

Take of Ceraſs and Lytharge, each two Drams, Balauſtins, and Agarick, each one Dram, with Oyl of Roſes, and a little Vinegar, make an Oyntment: Or having rubbed the affected part with ſoft Soap, waſh it off with a proper decoction.

If the Skull be hurt by the Ulcers, the Scab muſt be firſt taken off, and mollified with Mallows and Violets boyled in *May* Butter, or in Lard: Afterwards the Ulcer muſt be waſhed and dryed with a Lee made of the aſhes of the Vine Beetch, and Aſh, a little Butter being added to it; when the Skull appears you muſt apply Honey of Roſes mixed with ſpirit of Wine; afterwards you muſt apply the powder of the roots of Birthwort, and Peruvian Balſam, or you may ad Turpentine waſhed in Tobacco-water.

CHAP.

CHAP. VII.

Of a Tinea.

IF the Ulcers continue long, or are ill cured, they turn to a Tinea, *viz.* crusty and fetid Ulcers of the Head, corroding the skin: It is properly reckoned amongst the diseases of Children, tho the adult have it too; for tho grown people are sometimes afflicted with this disease; yet it has its beginning in their Infancy; it is called Tinea from the Moths that spoil Cloaths; because these Ulcers corrode the skin as Moths do Cloaths: It differs from Scabs, and the Ulcers treated of in the foregoing Chapter, by being dry and crusty, whereas they are moist and have always an humour flowing from them, and they sometimes possess other parts of the body as well as the Head, but this only the Head: The cause of it is a Salt and acid humour degenerating to melancholly, taking its rise from the Mothers blood, wherewith the Child was nourished,

ed, or from the ill milk of the Nurſe, Mother, and by progreſs of time, and e long continuance of the diſeaſe, and glignce, (for it moſt commonly befalls or peoples Children) it turns to this ſeaſe. Moreover it is eaſily imparted Infants, when the cap of that which s it, is put upon another Infant: This ſeaſe is not always the ſame, for ſome-mes it is ſcaly, ſometimes viſcous.

This diſeaſe plainly appears to ſight d is commonly known, for ſome cruſty nd dry Ulcers are ſeen upon the Head, metimes they are green, ſometimes ellow, and ſometimes of an aſh-colour, arce any thing flows out of them, and at which does is very fetid.

It is very difficult to cure; that which new, and of a yellow colour, and a ttle moiſt is eaſieſt cured: But that which old, quite dry, of an aſh-colour or lack, is very hard to cure: If it ſeiz a hild in its infancy, it can ſcarce be cured ill the Child come to an age fit to bear the ledicines the Diſeaſe requires, and the everity of the Cure: and when it is cu-ed, Hair ſeldom grows upon the place, ſpecially if the skin be hard and teſtati-us, and does not look red when it is ubbed: but if the skin be ſoft, and looks

red upon rubbing, there is hopes hair m
grow again, tho not without difficulty..

The indications are the same with
ther Ulcers, namely magnitude lesse
ed requires Medicines that incarn, th
solution of the continuity requires thin
that conglutinate; but we cannot satisf
these indications, unless the corrodim
humour be taken off, and this must b
done by strong cleansing Medicines, tha
you may go to the root of the disease, an
therefore, the crust must be first take
off by such things as cleanse and corrode
And because the humours are dry and
adust, and the skin is thereby dryed and
thickned, moistning things must be also
used, to loosen and open the pores of the
skin.

But because tender Infants cannot bear
these Medicines, lest the disease take too
deep root, you must in the mean while
apply to the ulcers leaves of Cabbage or
Beet, greased with Butter or Lard, to
mollifie and to make a passage for the
matter.

*Take of the juice of Fumatory, Cabbage,
sharp pointed Dock, Elecampane, each
one Ounce and an half, of Litharge half
an Ounce, with a sufficient quantity of
Lard,*

Lard, Oyl of Rue, and Wax, make a ſoft Oyntment: Or,

Take of the ſhells of green Wallnuts burnt a ſufficient quantity, a little Turpentine, and with Oyl of Eggs make a Liniment.

But when the Child is arrived at ſuch an age, as to be able to bear ſtrong Medicines, and the ſeverity of the cure, you muſt firſt ſufficiently evacuate the body with Senna, Rubarb, Agarick, or the like, and then you muſt take off the cruſt with things that cleanſe ſtrongly: As,

Take of Sulphur two Drams, of Muſtard half a Dram, Staves-Acre, of the roots of Briony, each one Dram, of the ſharpeſt Vinegar, one Ounce, of Turpentine half an ounce, with a ſufficient quantity of Bears fat, make a Liniment. Or,

Take Water-Creſſes, and beat them, and fry them with Hogslard, and apply them inſtead of a Cataplaſm to the Head, let it continue on twenty four hours, to make the cruſt fall off, and if you continue the uſe of it, it will cure the diſeaſe. The ſcaby cruſt being taken off, you muſt pull out the Hairs by the roots; for the ve-

nemous matter sticks most to them, an this may be done by Nippers, or by Mi dicines that take off the Hair: A pitc Cap is ordinarily used for this purpose, th which they apply either to the whole Heac or only to the part where the Ulcers are; the keep it on some days, and afterwards pu it off with the Hairs with it. Or,

Take of fine Wheaten-flower two ounces, o Rosin half an ounce, boyl them in water t the form of a Pultis, spread it upon stron linnen cloath, and apply it to the Scabs, le it lie on a night and a day, then pu it off.

Afterwards emolliment things must b used, which may correct the dry intem peries of the skin, and open the pores and drive away the Excrements that li deep in the skin: As,

Take of the roots of Marsh-mallow, shar pointed Docks, and White Lillies, eac one ounce, of Mallows Fumitory, and Sage each two handfulls, boyl them in a Lee and add to it a little Vinegar, and was the Head with it every day twice. After wards.

Take

Take of the roots of Briony, sharp pointed Dock, Elecampane, each one ounce, of the leaves of Fumitory, greater Celandine, and Scabious, each two handfulls, of the flowers of Camomile and Melilot, each one handful, boy them in Lee, and wash, or foment the head with it twice every day, afterwards with a course Cloath, or with the oyl of Staves-acre, or radish, or with the juice of Onions, rub the Head till it looks red, that the vitious humours that lye deep may be drawn out: Or,

Take of live Sulphur, one ounce, of White Hellebore, Staves-acre, each two Drams, of Lard a sufficient quantity; mingle them. Or,

Take of both the Hellebores, Sulphur, Vitriol, quick Lime, Allom, Galls, each half a Dram, of Verdigrease, two Drams, with a sufficient quantity of liquid Pitch and Wax, make a Cerate: Or,

Take of burnt Allom, and Vitriol, on ounce and an half, of round Birthwort, and Verdegrease, each two Drams of Ship-Pitch one ounce, of Horse Fat, one ounce and an half, of old Butter half a Pound, mix them.

Some

Some uſe Arſenick, Aurepigmentum Quick-Silver and the like: but becaus the afflicted part is ſo near the Brain, ſom ſay theſe things ought not to be uſed leſt a venemous quality ſhould be impar ted to the Brain, and ſo the Patien ſhould be deſtroyed; but Quick-ſilver much ſafer than Arſnick, and therefor being killed with faſting ſpitle, it ma be mixed with the Medicines above men tioned.

The Children ſo affected muſt forbea Salt and acid Meats, Garlick, Onion Peaſe, Cabbage, Pork, and other thing that breed ill juice.

CHAP

CHAP. VIII.

Of the Lowſie Diſeaſe.

THO grown people, if they live naſtily and wear foul Cloaths, and do not change often their Woolen, as well as their Linnen, are ſubject to lice. yet this naſty diſeaſe is moſt familier to Children, nor can Gentlemens Children be free from them, for they breed in their Heads: They are occaſioned by putrifaction: It is a troubleſome and naſty diſeaſe, and occaſions great itching, and is dangerous, if they poſſeſs the whole body; for ſome have died of them.

Lice forſake people when they are a dying, and run away in Troops; they being offended with the ill vapours that ariſe from dying bodies.

To prevent Lice, Children muſt be kept clean, and have an orderly dyet, They muſt abſtain from meats of ill juice, eſpecially Figs: But if Lice are generated, they muſt be removed by univerſal remedies, if their be occaſion;

but

but firſt ſuch external Medicines muſt be uſed, as take of the matter that breed Lice, and kill them when they are bred, as Staves-acre, Wormwood, Scordium, Rue, the leaves of Pine, and Cypreſs, the roots of Elecampane, Long Birthwort, Lupins, the Seeds of Nettles, Black Hellebore, Coloquintida, Sulpher, Bulls-Gall, Soap, Sea-water, of all which Lotions or Liniments may be made. As,

Take of long Birthwort and Lupins, of the leaves of Pine and Cypreſs, each equal parts, boyl them for a Lotion to the Head. Or,

Take of the roots of Elecampane two Ounces, of Briony half an Ounce, of Beets, Mercury and Soapwort, each one handfull, of Lupins one Ounce, Nitre, half an Ounce, boyl them for a Lotion for the Head.

Or you may make perfumed Waſhballs for the ſame pupoſe.

Take of Venice Soap ſix Ounces, of the powder of Cinnamon, half an Ounce, of Oyl of Aniſeeds one Dram, of Musk grains five; make Balls.

After

After waſhing the Head, anoint it with ſuch an oyntment as Follows.

Take of the powder of Staves-acre three Drams, of meal of Lupins half an ounce, of white Agarick three Drams, of live Sulphur two Drams, of the Gall of an Ox half an ounce, with a ſufficient quantity of Oyl of Wormwood, make a Linement. Or,

Take of Staves-acre one ounce, of Wormwood and Rue, each half an ounce, of Sulphur, and Nitre, each two Drams, make a powder, and with Oyl of Laurel make an oyntment.

The ſtronger Medicines are white Hellebore, Quick-ſilver killed with faſting Spitle. Some uſe Arſnick, but this is dangerous. As,

Take of the Seeds of Staves-acre one ounce, white Hellebore three Drams, of Quick-ſilver killed with faſting Spitle two Drams, with Lard and Oyl of Laurel, make an oyntment.

But ſome think that Quick-ſilver ought not to be uſed to tender Infants, becauſe it may occaſion ill ſymptoms, beſides there

there are other more gentle Medicines that are sufficient to Cure this Disease.

CHAP. IX.

Of an Hydrocephalus, and Inflation of the Head.

AN Hydrocephalus is a watery Tumor of the whole Head, it sometimes seises grown persons, of which *Carolus Piso* has two observations; but it most freequently befalls Infants, their heads being so soft, as that they may be easily extended. Some Children have had this Disease in the Womb, but many have been afflicted with it after the birth. *Rhasis* says he saw a Child, whose head was so increased in length and breadth, that the body was not able to bear it. *Pareus* says he saw four such Children, and cured them.

If the water be contained within the Skull, it is much more difficult to cure than when without, and is most commonly deadly: The indication is to evacuate the waters, and to dry them up: This may be done by medicines applied to the Head, Ears and Nostrils.

the

Take Snails in their Shells number Thirty, of Marjoram and Mugwort, each one handful, and beat them, and add to them one scruple of Camphor, and half a dram of Saffron with oyl of Camomile make a Cataplasm, and inject the following water into their Nostrils.

Take of Nutmegs, Cloves, and Cubebs, each one scruple, of common sweet smelling Flag, and of the bark of Frankincense, each half a Dram, of the water of Marjoram, three ounces, mingle them.

Or with the balsom of Marjoram, Cloves, and Nutmegs; Musk, and Ambre the Nostrils may be anointed; and not Oyls may be injected into the Ears.

But if the water be not carried off in this manner within twenty days, incision must be attempted, and the brain must be opened, and the water extracted, but by degrees, and by turns, lest the Childs strength be too much djected, and care must be taken, that the cold air does not hurt the Brain.

Authors make mention of another Tumour in the head, which they call inflation, which is generated by wind contained under the skin of the head, or membranes of the brain, and so it distends the

the head, and increases the bulk of it: but wind alone without water can scarce be collected in so great a quantity in this cold part of the body, as to make an inflamation here, but if water be collected here, it is not impossible but some of it may turn to wind; and if so rarifying and discussing Medicines must be applyed to the head, as Oyls of Rue and Camomile, the Seed of Rue, Anise, and the like.

CHAP. X.

Of a Siriasis.

THis disease is known by a heat in the forepart of the head, and by the cavity in it, by the hollowness of the Eyes, redness of the Face, dryness of the body, want of Appetite, and Sleep; this disease is dangerous and most commonly deadly, according to the opinion of the women, and they suppose any disease will be so, if this bone, or the membrane subside, and make a hollowness; and indeed the Children so affected generally dye in three days, and many apply the 50*th* Aphorism of the 7*th* Section of *Hyppocrates* to this disease, *quibus cerebrum sideratum est, in-*

ra tres dies interiunt, ſi vero hos ſupera-rint, ſani fiunt. Becauſe there is a hot temperies with matter, it indicats re-geration; but the humour that flies to e part diſcuſſion: But to prevent the wing of more matter, it is proper to arge, which may be conveniently done a Gliſter, or by Syrup of Roſes ſo-tive, or by Syrup of Violets. Cooling ings may be prepared of the juice of ettice, Gourds, or Melons, or a freſh ourd may be cut in ſlices and applyed: t you muſt take notice in the uſe of eſe things, that they muſt be applied tually cold, and when they grow hot, ey muſt be renewed: but at the ſame me care muſt be taken, that the brain hich is but juſt under, and only cove-ed with skin and membranes, be not art by the too great uſe of cooling ings; therefore it is ſafeſt to anoint e part with Oyl of Roſes. Or,

ake of oyl of Roſes half an ounce, Populeon Oyntment, two Drams, the white of one Egg of the emulſion of Poppy ſeeds made in roſe water, two drams, mingle them.

When the fluxion is over, and the in-lamation is ſtopt, things that diſcuſs nade of Cammomile, Dill and the like nuſt be uſed: As, *Take*

Take of Camomile, one ounce and an h
of Dill half an ounce, the yelk of an E
mingle them.

When the fluxion is over, and inflamation is ſtopt, things that diſc made of Cammomile, Dill and the li muſt be uſed: As,

Take of oyl of Camomile, one ounce and a half, oyl of Dill half an ounce, the y of one Egg; mingle them.

Take of the tops of Dill, half an handfu of the Flowers of Camomile, one Pugi boyl them in water; add oyl of Camom one ounce; mingle them.

Or you may apply the waters of C momile or Dill. The Nurſe muſt o ſerve a good diet, whereby the he of the Milk may be attemperated; ther fore let her uſe cooling diet, as a Ptiſa of barley, an Emulſion of the great cold Seeds, Poppy, Lettice, Endive, ſl muſt wholly abſtain from wine, an ſtrong beer, and ſhe muſt either drin water, or ſmall-beer: The Child mu be kept in a cool air, and the Nurſe a void all great commotions of the bod and mind, eſpecially anger.

CHA

CHAP. XI.

Of Frights in Sleep.

TO come now to the symptoms of the animal faculty, in the common e, and imagination two symptoms pen, *viz.* Frights in sleep, and great chings: and first as to frights in sleep, y are nothing but sleep disturbed terrible dreams, according to *Hippo-es, parvis & nuper natis puerulis acci-t pavo res inter dormiendum.* Tho *Aristo-* says that Children do not dream be- they are four years old: but experi- e teaches us otherwise; for it appears nly, by their laughing and frights in p.

he cause of frights are impure vapours gled with the animal Spirits, that arb them, and represent to the ima- tion terrible Phantasms: These va- rs arise from the Stomach, and are ed by ill concoction, and therefore disease chiefly happens to such Chil- , as suck greedily, and more than

the

the Stomach can Concoct, upon wh
account the milk corrupts, and raises
pours to the brain, that disturb the a
mal spirits, and it is not absurd to thi
that these vapours are sent to the he
by the veins as well as by the Oesoph
gus: For as in the Night-Mare, that
generated by a too great quantity of foo
affording blood filled with gross wi
thick vapours ascend thro the vessels
the brain, and occasion this disorder;
if Infants fill their Stomach with t
much food, blood also full of gross w
pours may be generated, which bei
elevated to the brain occasion this disea
These frights also happen in Fevers, a
in the *Small-Pox*, and *Measles*, and th
also sometimes come from Worms.

This disease is easily known by t
standers by; for the Children groan a
shake in their sleep, and cry out of
sudden, and a hot and fetid vapour e
hals from their mouth most commonly.

This disorder must not be contemne
for it is often the forerunner of fit
wherefore you must endeavour to rem
dy it in time, by removing the vitio
humours from the stomach, that corru
the meat: In order to which, the Nur
ought to be healthy, and to eat mode
rate

rately of meats of good juice, and to abſtain from all, that yeild an ill nouriſhment, that the milk which the Infant ſucks may be good: The Infant alſo ought to ſuck ſparingly, that the Stomaeh be not burthened, nor muſt the Infant after ſucking or feeding be preſently laid aſleep, but muſt be kept up a while, that the meat may deſcend to the bottom of the Stomach, and be the eaſier concocted, and that the corrupt meat may be removed from the Stomach, or vomited up: Oyl of Sweet-Almonds may be given to the Child, or you may give a ſpoonful or two of Honey of Roſes ſolutive, to carry off the vitious humours by ſtool.

The cauſe of the diſeaſe being taken off, the Stomach muſt be ſtrengthened, which may conveniently be done with magiſtery of Coral, and confection of Hiacinth given in milk, and you may anoint the Stomach with the Oyls of Wormwood, Mint, Maſtick, or Nutmegs: And before ſleep it is good to give the Child a Lozenge of Diamoſch diſſolved in Milk: If this ſymptom proceed from a Fever, you muſt take care of that, if from Worms proper remedies muſt be uſed.

Some

Some in this caſe uſe Amulets, as Coral, or the tooth of a Wolf hung about the neck.

CHAP. XII.

Of Watchings.

ALL the while the Child is in the Womb, it is almoſt perpetually aſleep, and for ſome times after it is born, if it be well, it is always almoſt aſleep, for the brain is yet very moiſt, and abounds with a great deal of humedity, therefore when it watches much, and cannot be brought to reſt, either by rocking, ſinging, or giving the breaſt, nor by any other way, it is to be reckoned of a ſickly conſtitution. This Diſeaſe is very dangerous, and eſpecially to children, becauſe it is ſo contrary to the nature of them, and occaſions, Convulſions, Fevers, and Catarrhs, and other Diſeaſes.

If thoſe acid Vapours that diſturb ſleep, and occaſion watchings proceed from the corruption and fault of the milk, care muſt be taken for a Remedy. If

If a Fever, or ſome pain be the cauſe, muſt be removed and the child muſt cleanſed, but Medicines that provoke ep are not ſo ſafely uſed in Children, as grown-perſons. Some Nurſes indeed wont to give Infants at bed time Syp of Poppies, or the like, but this is ry injurious to them; but if there be caſion, the Nurſe ought rather to take ngs that cauſe ſleep moderately, as eet Almonds, Lettice, the ſeeds of ite Poppie and the like. As to exnals, the feet may be waſhed with a coction of the tops of Dill, of the floirs of Camomile, and the heads of Popps, and it is very good to anoint the es of the feet with the marrow of g's bones, but ſtrong Narcoticks muſt be applyed to the head; for the moiſt weak brains of Infants will be thereoffended. It is ſafeſt to uſe freſh oyl Dill for anointing the Temples, or may anoint them with the oyl of ſes mixed with a little oyl of Nutgs, or you may apply a Cataplaſm de of the ſeeds of white Poppies, a e Saffron, and Womans milk, and the rils may be anointed with a little of Violets; if the brain be dry, a dipt in Violet, or Lettice water,

and preſſed out, may be applyed to
head.

CHAP. XIII.

Of Childrens Convulſions.

CHildrens Convulſions are ſo frequ
that they are almoſt the only ſpec
of Convulſions; they are chiefly ſubj
to them in the firſt months, and at
time they breed their Teeth, but th
alſo happen at other times, and p
ceed from other cauſes, in ſuch
are diſpoſed to them. Sometimes th
do not come preſently after the Bir
but lie hid until the breeding of Tee
or not till a great while after, and t
their riſe from other evident cauſes,
from an unhealthy, or big bellied Nu
from milk coagulated, or corrupted
the Stomach, from a Feveriſh diſpoſiti
from Ulcers or Scabs in the head, or ot
parts, ſuddenly diſappearing, from ch
ges of the air, or from the conjuncti
or oppoſite aſpects of the Sun and Mo
We muſt endeavour to prevent th
Convulſions in Children and Infants,

to cure them, when they are come; for if the former Children of the ſame Parents have been ſubject to Convulſive Fits, this Diſeaſe ought to be prevented by the early uſe of Remedies, in ſuch as are born after. To this end it is cuſtomary to give to new-born Babes, as ſoon as they begin to breath, ſome Medicine proper for Convulſions, as ſome drops of pure honey, a Spoonful of Canary Wine, ſweetned with Sugar, oyl of ſweet Almonds freſh drawn, a drop of oyl of Ambre, or half a Spoonful of Epileptick water; beſides theſe things uſed at firſt, which certainly do good, ſome other Remedies ought to be adminiſtred. For inſtance, give a Spoonful twice a day of the following Liquor.

Take of the waters of Black Cherries and Rue, each one ounce and an half, of Langiuſes, Epileptick water, one ounce, of Syrup of Coral, ſix drams, of prepared Pearl fifteen grains; mingle them in the Viol.

The third or fourth day after the Birth, make an Iſſue in the neck, and if the countenance be florid, evacuate by bleeding an ounce and an half, or two ounces of blood from the jugular Vein: But

take care that too much blood do not flow out in sleep. Rub gently the Temples with the following Linement.

Take of oyl of Nutmegs by expression, two drams, of balsam of Copiaba, three drams, of Ambar one scruple; mix them.

Hang round the neck the roots, and seeds of male Peony, and Elks-hoof sewed up in a rag. Moreover Medicines proper for Convulsions must be given daily to the Nurse. Let her take morning and evening a draught of Whey, wherein the roots of male Peony, or the seeds of sweet Fennel have been boyled.

Take of the Conserves of the flowers of Bettony, Male Peony, and Rosemary flowers each two ounces; of the roots and flowers of Male Peony, each two drams; of red Coral prepared, and white Ambar, each one dram; of the the roots of Angelica, and Zedoary prepared, each half a dram, with a suffient quantity of Syrup of Peony. Make an electuary; let the Nurse take the quantity of a Nutmeg of it morning and evening, and be very orderly in her diet.

But

But if the Infant be actually seized with Convulsions, you must apply a Blister to the neck, or behind the ears, and if the Infant be of a hot Constitution, Leaches must be applyed to the jugular Veins, and Liniments must be used to the temples, nostrils and neck, and to the soles of the feet, and glisters, which empty the belly plentifully, must be injected, and every sixth or eighth hour, specifick Remedies must be given.

Take of oyl of Copaiba, and Castor, each two drams, of oyl of Ambar, half a dram; make a Liniment.

Apply to the soles of the feet the Plaister with Euphorbium spread on Leather.

Take of prepared Pearle, of the Powder de Guttita, each one dram, mingle them for twelve Papers, whereof let the Child take one morning and evening in a Spoonfull of the following julep, drinking after it one or two Spoonfulls.

Take of the waters of black Cherries, and of Lilly of the Vallies, each two ounces; of Fennel water and Compound Peony water, each two drams; of Syrup of red Poppies six drams.

Take of the powder of the ſeeds of Rue, of Caſtor, and Aſafetida each a ſufficient quantity, mingle them, and tye it up in a rag ſprinkled with Vinegar, and put it often to the noſtrils.

Unzerus Commends much the gall of a ſucking kitling, all the juice being taken out out of the bladder, and mixed with a little water of Lime-flowers and given to the Child; and an excellent Phyſician ſays, that he knew ſeveral Children cured with this Remedy. When by reaſon of breeding Teeth difficultly Convulſions happen, this ſymptom is ſecondary, and leſs dangerous, and therefore does not require the firſt and chief work of healing; in this caſe we are more ſolicitous to eaſe the pain, and to take off the Fever; and therefore we order a thin cooling diet, and the eruption of the Teeth is to be endeavoured, either by rubbing, or cutting the Gums, and things that are annodyne are to be applyed to the ſwelled and pained parts, and bliſters and bleeding are to be uſed often, and we ought to procure ſleep, and to qualifie the fury of the blood: But in the mean time temperate

rate Medicines for Convulſions, and
ch as do the leaſt ſtir the humours
e to be uſed, and bliſters often do alſo
ve relief.

But Children are ſometimes ſeized
th Convulſions, from other occaſions
d accidents; the cauſe moſt common-
of ſuch, is either in the head or in
e bowells; when the former is ſuſpe-
ed, as is wont to be known by the
ns, which ſhew watery humours heapt
in the brain, the Medicines above-
entioned muſt be uſed. Moreover for
oſe who bear purging well, a vomit,
gentle purge muſt be preſcribed,
Vine and Oxymel of Squills, alſo Mer-
rius Dulcis Rhubarb, and Roſin of Ja-
p are of good uſe. When the cauſe
the Convulſions ſeems to be ledged
the bowels, or where Worms or ſharp
mours in the belly are the cauſe; for
orms, a purge of Rhubarb or of Mercu-
us dulcis with the roſin of Jalap, muſt
given, and the following Medicines
e alſo of uſe.

ke of the roots of Virginia Snake-weed
powdered, one dram; of Coral calcined till
it is white, half a dram; make a powder.
The doſe is half a ſcruple, or a ſcruple

twice a day for three days following, drinking upon it the decoction of the roots grass.

Take of Hiera Picra, and of Venice Treacle, each one dram; make a plaister for the belly

If the Convulsions are thought to proceed from sharp humours, disturbing the bowels and stomach, purging upward or downward is to be ordered by turns: to this end a gentle vomit of Wine of Squills, or salt of vitriol is to be given if the Child is inclined to vomiting of its own accord.

Take of Syrup of Peony three ounces; Salt of vitriol two scruples, of Compound Lavender-water one dram. Mingle them, give a Spoonfull three or four times in an hour till the Child has once vomited, or went to stool once.

But if evacation downward seem most proper, give the infusion of Rhubarb, or the powder of it, or Syrup of Succory with Rhubarb, or Syrup of roses with Agarick; and with these remedies, seasonably used, Convulsion fits have been often

ten cured in Children; and moreover Gliſters are to be uſed frequently, and external Medicines, namely Fomentations Linements, or Emplaſters muſt be applyed to the belly.

Take of the leaves of Camomile cut ſmall, two handfulls, put them into two bags made of fine Cloath, or of Silk, which being dipt in hot milk, and preſſed out, are to be applyed ſucceſſively to the Belly.

CHAP. XIV.

Of Squinting.

SQuinting belongs to animal Actions hurt, wherewith new born babes are seized. This Disease is either natural, by reason of an ill conformation of the eye, or is contracted by custom, the Infant turning its eye often in the Cradle to a Candle, or the light ill placed, or it is occasioned by a Disease, when after frequent fits, the muscles of the eyes are distorted.

If it be from the very birth it is hardly cured, or when it proceeds from fits; but if it arise from an ill custom, it may be cured, if it be taken in time; but when it is let alone a long while, it is in a manner incurable.

It is cured by placing a Candle opposite to the part, whereunto the Eye is preternaturally inclined, or fine Pictures or the like may be offered to the sight in the same manner, and by constant

and

d daily uſe, the eye may be reduced to a
ht poſition, or a mask may be ſo made
t the ſight may be directed right.

CHAP. XV.

the Pain, Inflamation, Moiſture, Ulcers and Worms of the Ears.

AMongſt Childrens Diſeaſes, *Hippocrates* reckons the moiſture of the rs; for the brain of Children being ery moiſt, part of the humidity is ſometimes evacuated by the ears: And this is ldom done without an inflamation; for oſt Commonly, if ſuperfluous humours ow plentifully to the ears, an inflamation occaſioned, and pain ariſes from hence, and when it is not diſcuſſed y reaſon of the moiſture of Childrens odies, but turned to matter, afterwards blood, matter and ſenies flow ut, and ſometimes Worms are bred n the ear.

Theſe Diſeaſes are not to be neglected, or the pain which is moſt commonly

joyned

joined with them, may kill a grow
person in seven days, sayes *Hippocrat*
and much easier a Child, or may occ
tion fits, or great watchings; besid
because Childrens ears are very moi
Worms are are apt to be generated
them, and sometimes by a continual fl
of humours, and by foul Ulcers, t
bones of the ear are at length corru
ted: and if the Ulcer is not cured in tim
an incurable deafness arises, and ther
fore the cure must be begun early. Ar
first, if the pain be very violent, ca
must be taken to quiet it; but Childre
bodies cannot bear strong Medicines,
is sufficient for them, that their ears b
fomented with warm milk, with o
of Roses, or Violets, or with a decoctio
of poppy heads, or you may put into th
ear the white of an Egg with a little Saffro

And to cleanse the eare from moistur
it is good to use honey of Roses, o
water of honey which must be put in
to the ear with a tent; and if these thing
are not sufficient, Allom diluted with Win
must be put into the ear with a little so
wool it; is also good to put into the ea
with soft wool the roots of Orris, Myrrh
and Saffron, Nitre, Allom, and Saffro
mixed with Wine and Honey. Or,

Tak

Take of Virgin-honey half an ounce, of red Wine two ounces, of Allom, Saffron and Nitre, each one ſcruple. Or the freſh oyl of Hempſeeds mixed with a little Wine, may be dropt into the ear.

CHAP.

CHAP. XVI.

Of Aphthæ, Bladders of the Gums, and and an inflamation of the Almonds.

ULcers ariſe often in the mouths of Children, which are called Aphthæ; they are occaſioned by ill milk, or by corruption of the ſtomach; for the internal parts of the mouths of Children being very ſoft and tender, and unaccuſtomed to meat in the Womb, if the milk be ſharp or any otherwiſe faulty, their mouths are ſoon Ulcerated, or if acid vapours ariſe from corrupted milk in the ſtomach, their mouths may be eaſily Ulcerated this way; for the tunick of the Jaws is common to the Oſophagus, and ſo the faults of the ſtomach are eaſily communicated to the jaws.

The bladders of the Gums are much the ſame with the Aphthæ, and are alſo occaſioned by corrupted milk, and the cure is the ſame.

Take

Take of Lentils excorticated, what quantity you pleaſe, powder them, and chew them, and apply them to the Gums. Or,

Take of the flower of Millium, half an ounce, of Roſe water, and Omphacine oyl, each a ſufficient quantity; make a Linement.

Hippocrates reckons an inflamation of the Almonds amongſt Childrens diſtempers, they are moſt ſubject to it from the eleventh year of their age to the thirteenth. As to the cure, you muſt endeavour to keep the belly open, if there be occaſion, you muſt give a Gliſter, and in the beginning repellents muſt be uſed, afterwards reſolvents muſt be uſed with them at length reſolvents only in a manner. The part affected muſt be anointed with honey of Roſes, Syrup of dry'd Roſes, Syrups of Myrtills, Pomgranats, or Diamoron, according as the ſtate of the Diſeaſe requires; and the neck muſt be anointed with the oyls of Almonds, Camomile, or St. *Johns* wort. In ſome caſes it is neceſſary to apply a bliſter to the poll.

CHAP.

CHAP. XVII.

Of breeding Teeth.

AMongſt all the Diſeaſes and Symptoms which are wont to happen to Children, breeding of the Teeth is the moſt proper; for tho' many other Diſeaſes are familiar to Children, yet there are very few, that are unavoidable, excepting the breeding of the Teeth. Altho' the breeding of Teeth be Natures work, yet by reaſon of the Diſeaſes and various Symptoms, which eaſily accompany it, it is reckoned amongſt Childrens Diſeaſes. As ſoon as Children are born, they have Teeth, but they lie in the gums: Yet ſome Children have been born with Teeth, appearing as *Pliny* relates in his natural Hiſtory of *Marcus Curius*, who was therefore called *Dentatus*. But the Teeth moſt commonly do not come forth till the ſeventh Month; firſt thoſe that are called Inciſores, afterwards the Dog Teeth, and at length the Grinders. There are many preternatural diſorders

diſorders, that ariſe from the ſolution of continuity. Frſt a great itching is perceived in the Gums, afterwards pricking as it were of needles, and this occaſions great pain, wachings, inflamations of the Gums, Fevers, Looſneſs, Convulſions, and theſe commonly happen upon the coming forth of the Dog Teeth, commonly called the Eye Teeth, and therefore it is commonly ſaid, that Parents ſhould not reckon much upon their Childrens lives, till the Eye teeth are come forth. The firſt Teeth fall away about the ſeventh year, and new ones come in their room, without pain, becauſe the Gums were perforated before.

Tho' Children cannot tell the pain they ſuffer in breeding Teeth, yet it may be known, firſt by the time they uſe to come out in, which is about the ſeventh month; and then becauſe Children frequently put their fingers in their mouths to aſſwage the pain; thirdly, becauſe the Mother or the Nurſes perceive they ſqueeze the nipple harder than they uſed to do; fourthly, the Gums are white in the place where the Teeth endeavour to come out, and ſometimes at length various ill Symptoms ariſe, as pains, watchings, Looſneſs, Fevers, and Convulſions.

As

As to the prognosticks, breeding of Teeth is often very dangerous, and many Children dye of the Diseases and Symptoms that are occasioned thereby. Those Children that have a Looseness in breeding of Teeth, are least subject to Convulsions, and when an acute Fever happens, it most commonly prevents Convulsions, because the matter occasioning Convulsions is carried off by the Fever. Children breed their Teeth best in winter.

As to the cure, we must endeavour to loosen and mollifie the Gums, that the Teeth may come out the easier, and we ought to use cooling things to ease the pain and inflamation: But they must be mixed with Emollients; therefore rub the Gums with the finger dipt in honey, or with honey mixt with butter; or let the child bite a Candle made of Virgin Wax, or anoint the Gums with a mucilage of Quince-seed made in Mallow water, or rub the Gums with the brains of a Hare.

Foment the Jaws without with a decoction of Marsh mallow flowers of Camomile, and Dill, or with the mucilage of the seeds of Quinces, and Marsh mallows mixed with the yolk of an Egg, if the

Gums are inflamed, the juice of
ht-shade or of Lettice must be ad-
to the former things. The Nurse
t observe a good diet, rather cooling
n hot, she must use Oatmeal and bar-
broaths, porched Eggs, Prunes, In-
e, Lettice, and the like; she must ab-
n from salt and acid meats, and from
ne.

CHAP. XVIII.

loosening the String of the Tongue, and of the Ranula under the Tongue.

T happens often in Infants, that the
Tongue is bound so strait by the
ing, that it cannot well or freely move
d sometimes in the place where the
dle of the Tongue is, a soft and white
elling appears, which they call Ranula.
The binding of the Tongue is most
nveniently removed by Surgery; for
o' Midwifes often break the string as
on as the Child is born, or cut it with a
oat, yet they often err in the operation,
d do it many times when there is no
casion, therefore it is much safer to
e a skillful Surgeon; afterwards apply
e following Linement. *Take*

Take of barley meal half an ounce, min
it with a ſufficient quantity of Clari
honey, and over a gentle fire let all the h
midity exhale, that it may be reduced
a powder, and with honey of Roſes make
Linement.

As to the Ranula under the Tongu
there are large and conſpicuous Veins u
der the Tongue, which are ſometim
filled with ill blood; therefore if a fle
matick humour be gathered here, an
ſweats out thence, and ſticks there witl
in the paſſage of the fleſh, a tumour
occaſioned by it and the blood like
Fungus generated upon a Tree; and if i
continue long and increaſe, it hinder
the ſpeech; and therefore ought to b
timely remedied; wherefore the tumou
is to be removed by the application o
Salt and Frankincenſe mixed, or with pow
der of Sage mixed with honey of Roſe
and a drop or two of ſpirit of Vitriol
Or,

Take of Cuttle bone, Sal Gemma and Pep
per, each one dram; of burnt ſponge thre
drams; make a powder, wherewith rub
the tumour or with the foregoing powder
and

and honey make a Linement, and anoint the tumour with it, and apply under the chin a Plaister made with equal parts of Goose-dung and honey boyled in Wine to the consumption of the Wine.

CHAP. XIX.

Of a Catarrh, Cough, and Difficulty of breaking.

A Catarrhs arise in Children from their natural constitution, and moist temper of their brains, whereby many excrements are heapt up there; for too great a quantity of milk burdening the stomach sends vapours to the head and fill the brain, and Children being unaccustomed in the Womb too cold, the extream coldness of the air, or too much heat, or much Cloaths upon their heads, pour the matter upon the Nostrils, Jaws, or Lungs, and if the excrementitious humours cannot be evacuated by the Nostrils they fall upon the Aspera Arteria, and cause a Cough; but if they fall upon the Bronchia of the Lungs, they cause difficulty of breathing.

These

These Symptoms are easily discov
but whether the humour be cold or
may be known in the following manner
the humour be hot, the Catarrh is
the Children often sneeze, the fa
flourish and the jaws look red, and
vapour exhales from their mouths,
the Nurses perceive it when the
dren suck. If the humour be c
is thick, and the Children do not sn
nor is there any redness in the fa
jaws nor heat in their mouth But
ther the difficulty of breathing
from matter coming from the hea
from phlegmatick blood, may be kn
as follows If it come from the
there is a Catarrh, and also a Cough
in breathing a noise is perceived, th
not passing freely through the obstru
Bronchia : But if it be occasioned
phlegmatick humour arising from
hypochonders, there is no Catarrh
Cough, and the hypochonders appea
flated and tumid.

Catarrhs, Coughs, and difficulty
breathing are not to be neglected
Children; for Coughs do not only c
sion Watchings, and frequent Vomit
but also ruptures; and Catarrhs occ
suffocations, and sometimes kill.

T

They are not easily cured, because children cannot bear all sorts of remedies, and besides they do not know how to spit up the matter.

We must principally endeavour, that the intempers which occasions the matter be rectified, and the fluxion of the humour to the breast hindered. But because children cannot take or bear many Medicines, and nature it, self without the help of Medicines, does most commonly concoct the cause of the Catarrh, and so stop it, if a good diet be observed; therefore great care must be taken that neither the Child or Nurse commit any errour in diet; wherefore the Infants stomach must not be filled with milk, or any other meat, and the nurse must abstain from Acid Salt, and acid things and all other things which send many vapours to the head, and it is useful to give a Pectoral decoction to the nurse.

Take of figs and jujubs, each number ten, Sebestins number thirty, raisins stoned, ten drams, Liquorish ½ two drams, Maiden Hair, Hyssop and Violets, each half an ounce; boyl them in three pints of Fountain water to the Comsumption of a third part.

Care

Care must be taken to keep the belly loose with honey, Syrup of Roses, Solutive, Cassia, Manna, or with Glisters: it is also convenient to give a Spoonful of oyl of sweet Almonds fresh drawn, and mixed with Sugar Candy; for it loosens the belly, and eases the cough: or vomiting may be provoked by putting a finger in the childs mouth: But you must take a special care to keep the belly loose if difficulty of breathing arise from an repletion of the stomach, or Hypochondres, then it is also proper to give flax-seed with honey, and a little cummin-seed: afterwards give the juice of Fennel with milk or Syrup of Jujubes and Maiden-Hair, and if the matter be thick, Syrup of Hyssop, or an emulsion of sweet Almonds and Pine Nuts made in Scabious water: or some other convenient water, and sweetened with Sugar Candy; or a Linctus may be made of the species Diaireos, or Diatragacanth: Frigid, Penidiat Sugar, and with Syrup of Jujubes, or with honey, oyl of sweet Almonds, and the juice of Liquorish and Fennel.

But if the Catarrh be hot, an emul-
n of the four greater cold ſeeds may
prepared in Mallow-water, and the
cies of Diatragacanth frigid, may be
led to it; and to dry up the Matter
the Catarrh, hot linnen ſtops ſprink-
with red Roſes and Frankincenſe
y be applied outwardly, and the
ildrens feet may be waſhed with Beer,
erein Cephalick Herbs have been
led; afterwards anoint the ſoles of
Feet with Deers-ſuet, or the Oil of
urel.

And becauſe the Catarrh ſometimes
s upon the Jaws and Aſpera Arteria,
auſe the Noſtrils are ſtopt, anoint
m with Butter, or with the Oil of
ter, or ſweet Almonds often in a
t. Or,

Take of the Juice of Beets and Majoram,
two drams, of Chickweed half an ounce,
Oyl of ſweet Almonds one ounce, mingle
n, and anoint the Noſtrils therewith.

Or, put up the Noſtrils Butter to the
neſs of a Pea; or you may apply Mar-
am to the Noſtrils, that ſneezing
y be provoked, to evacuate through
Noſtrils the matter which flows up-
the Aſpera Arteria.

To conclude, ſome anoint the Breaſt

with Butter, Hens-fat, or Oyl of C
momile, and Oyl of Almonds, to rend
Reſpiration more eaſie.

Chap. XX. *Of the Hickops.*

THe Hickops happen to Children,
reaſon of the coruption of Meat
the Stomach, or by the repletion of t
ſtomach with Milk, or becauſe of t
refrigeration of the ſtomach by extern
Air, whereby the expulſive faculty of t
ſtomach is ſo much offended, and irri
ted to expel that which troubles it.

The Hickops, for the moſt part, a
not dangerous in Children; but if t
cáuſe of it be ſo great, as to be commu
cated to the reſt of the Nerves, and
occaſion other Convulſions, it is m
commonly deádly.

If the Hickops be occaſioned by a c
ruption of the Meat, it ought to be c
up by Vomitting, to which end, p
your Finger in the Childs mou
or a feather diot in Oyl: afterwa
ſtrengthen the ſtomach with things t
heat, and leſſen the Childs diet.

If the Hickops are occaſioned by a c
ruption, and fault of the Milk, it m

amended with proper Remedies, and corrupted Milk muſt be carried off n the Childs ſtomach, with ſyrup, Honey of Roſes ſolutive; and afterds Conſerve of Red Roſes, with rder of Coral, and Bole-armonick t be given. If the Hickops are ocpned by Refrigeration, the ſtomach t be heated by external and internal icines, give the Infant ſyrup of Mint, f Betony; foment the ſtomach with coction of the Leaves of Mint and rmwood, and with the Roots of Cys, and afterwards anoint with Oyl lint, Maſtich, or Dill; or apply taplaſm made of Mint and the ſeeds ill beaten up with Oyl of Maſtich, laſtich and Frankincenſe mixed with White of an Egg, may be applied e Orifice of the ſtomach. Or,

ke of Maſtich one ounce, of Frankin- and the ſeeds of Dill, each two , of Cummin-ſeed one dram; powem; and mix them with the Juice of ; apply a lenient ſtup dipt in it to the ch.

Chap. XXI. *Of Vomiting.*

THis is occaſioned in Infants m
commonly by ſucking too greedi
or by reaſon of Worms: it may alſo p
ceed from flegm in the ſtomach,
ſometimes from a weakneſs of it.

If Vomiting proceed from too gr
a quantity of Milk, the Nurſe may ſ
know it, and the Child is at eaſe préſe
ly after vomiting: if it be occaſio
from the corruption of the Milk,
may be known by what is brought up,
it is either yellow, green, or ſome o
vitious colour, and it ſmells ill. Wo
may be known by their proper ſigns.

Vomiting in Children, is moſt c
monly not dangerous, and Women c
monly ſay, that thoſe Children
longeſt lived, who Vomit ſometi
from the very Birth; and this opi
is not irrational; for Infants having
lected ſome vitious Humours in
Womb, that lie in their ſtomachs, w
is moreover laxed, humid, and w
they eaſily generate crudities, by ſuc
too much, and ſo the Milk is corrup
therefore if the vitious humours coll

the stomach, are ejected by vomiting, is much better, and more for their alth, than if these humours were re-ined, and distributed to the innermost rts of the Body.

If Vomiting proceed from a great antity of Milk, there is little danger; r most commonly the Children are tter after it: but if it proceed from rruption of the Milk, it is ill; for ma- other symptoms are apt to accompany

If it continue long, it is dangerous; r it causes a Consumption, and often lls. If that which is rejected be white d flegmatick, it is better than that hich is of a safron, green, or blackish lour.

If the Vomiting proceed from a great antity of Milk, the Child must not ck often, nor never fill the stomach.

the Vomiting proceed from a cor-ption of the Milk, it must be rectified by roper Remedies, and that which is co-pted, must be carried off with Syrup, Honey of Roses solutive; and to rengthen the Childs stomach, you must e Syrup of Mint, or Syrup of Quinces.

r,

Take of the Wood of Aloes, Mastich, Co-l, each half a dram; of Galingal, half

a scruple; mix them with the Syrup of Qu-ces, or the powder of them may be taken the Nurse or Mother's Milk.

If the Humour be acid and hot, give rup of Pomegranates or Syrup of Coral: ap to the stomach the Stomach Cerate, or Toast dipt in Malago Wine. Or,

Take of the Oyls of Mastich, Quin Mint, Wormwood, each half an oun of Oyl of Nutmegs by expression, half a dra of Powder of Cloves, one scruple. Take of Red-Roses, half an handful; Mint one pugil; of the Roots of Cyper and of Myrtle-berries, each two dram boyl them in Red-wine, dip a Spung in it Wine, and apply it to the stomach. Or,

Take a White-bread-Toast, moistened w Vinegar, three Yolks of Eggs boiled they are hard; and of Mastich, Frankin cense and Gum-Arabick, each a sufficie quantity, with the juice of Mint, make Plaister. Or,

Take of Mastich, Frankincense, R Roses, each two drams; Cloves one scrup with the Juice or Water of Mint, make Cataplasm.

If the Milk be hot, anoint the Stoma with the Oils of Roses, Myrtles, Quince As,

Take of the Oyls of Roses and Myrtl

ea

ach one ounce; Sperma Ceti two drams; f the Powders of Coral, and of all the San- ers, each half a dram; mingle them. Or, *Take of Mastich, Red-Roses, each two rams; Balaustins one dram; of a Toast noistened with Rose-Vinegar, one ounce and n half; with a sufficient quantity of Oyl of oses, make a Cataplasm.* Coral is counted Specifick in this case, and therefore is ung about Childrens Necks to prevent Vomiting.

Chap. XXII. *Of the Gripes.*

GRipes frequently happen to Children, either with a Looseness, or without it: They most commonly proceed from the Milk, Wind, and acid Humours being generated by it; for if too great a quantity of Milk burthens the Stomach, Crudities and Wind are occasioned, and sometimes the Nurses eating windy things is the cause, or cold Air that offends the Child's belly; and if the Milk be corrupted in the Stomach, when it descends to the Guts, it gnaws, and vellicats them, and so causes pain. Worms in the bowels oftimes causes pain.

The Gripes in Children are known

by their restlessness, and continual cr
ing, and refusing to suck, and by throw
ing themselves hither and thither.
the Pain be occasioned by Wind, it som
times remits, and sometimes increas
the Belly is inflated, the Child belche
and breaks Wind backwards; if it pr
ceed from an Humour, the Pain is almo
continual; and if the humour be flegm
tick and viscid, the Belly is most com
monly bound, and the Excrements a
slimy. If the Pain proceed from co
rupted Milk, or from bilious and cho
lerick humours, there is most commonl
a loosness joined with it, and the Excre
ment is of a saffron, or green colour. I
the Pain proceed from Worms, there ar
signs of Worms.

The Gripes, if they continue long
weaken Children, and occasion Convul
sions; but the worst Gripes proce
from corrupted Milk, and acid Hu
mours, and those which proceed fro
Worms, are also dangerous.

If the Gripes take their rise from
Wind and crude Humours, and the bel
ly is bound, it is convenient to inject
Glister.

*Take of Pellitory of the Wall, and of th
Flowers of Camomile, each half a handful, bo
ther*

them in the Broth of Fleſh; take of the ſtrained Liquor three or four ounces; of Honey of Roſes ſtrained an ounce, half the Yolk of an Egg, make a Gliſter. This Gliſter may be given to a Child of a Month, or two Months old, or you may give the Child Oyl of Sweet-Almonds freſh drawn, an hour before it eats, for it looſens the Belly, and eaſes the Pain.

Heurnius ſays, That he has found that a ſcruple of the Seed of Aniſe groſly beaten, being given to Children newborn, mixed in a ſpoonful of Pap, has freed them from green Choler, and filthy Flegm, and that it eaſes the Gripes. We muſt apply outwardly ſuch things as gently heat, attenuate, diſſipate and looſen, and are alſo anodyne; to which end you muſt anoint the Belly well with Oyl of Dill, or Pellitory bruiſed and mixed with Oyl of Camomile; or you may make a Fomentation of the Flowers of Camomile. Or,

Take of the Flowers of Camomile, and of the tops of Dill, each one handful; of the Seeds of Flax and Fenugreek, each half an ounce, boil them in Wine, and foment the Belly with it twice a day.

But if the Gripes proceed from corrupted Milk, and acid Humours, things

that cleanse must be used; give therefore Syrup of Roses solutive, or Honey of Roses solutive, or Syrup of Succory with Rhubark, or a Glister may be injected made of a decoction of Bran and Pellitory, and Syrup of Roses solutive. Or,

Take of Barley-Water three or four ounces; of Oyl of Dill one ounce, or one ounce and half, the Yolk of one Egg, make a Glister.

Outwardly apply Oyl of Roses mixed with the Oyls of Dill and Camomile.

Chap. XXIII. *Of the Inflation of the Belly, and Hypochondres.*

IT often happens, that the Hypochondres and Belly of Children under the short Ribs swell, and are as it were inflated. These Swellings arise from sucking, or eating more than they can well concoct; upon which account crude Humours and Wind are heapt up in the Stomach and neighbouring parts, and occasion this inflation of the Hypochondres.

The Disease is known by the inflation and hardness of the Stomach, and the Hypochondres

Hypochondres, and the Children are afflicted with a narrowness and contraction of the mouth of the Stomach, and they breath difficultly.

This Disease is easily cured, if a good Diet be observed; wherefore the Children must feed sparingly, that the Crudities may be concocted; nor should they suck or eat, till that which was eaten before is concocted and it is good; to purge off the crude Humours with Honey of Roses solutive, and the Powder of the Roots of Pæony, Orris, and the Seeds may be given, or a Linctus may be made of the Powders with Honey, or the Oyl of Sweet-Almonds and Sugar, and the Hypochondres may be fomented with a decoction of the Flowers of Camomile, and the Seeds of Cummin; or they may be anointed with the Oyls of Camomile, Rue, or Lawrel.

Chap. XXIV. *Of a Looseness.*

A Looseness is very common to Children, and it most commonly happens about the time they are breeding their Teeth but sometimes also when they are not breeding their Teeth, when either their Stomach or Bowels are cooled by the external Air, and so a due concoction is hindred:

hindred; or it may happen though the Stomach be very well, when it is overburthened with too large a quantity of Meat or Drink, which breeds Crudities and corrupts the Meat, and Meat that is crude, unconcocted and corrupted, if it be not rejected by Vomit, causes a Looseness. A Looseness may also happen by a fault in the Milk or Meat, from whence ill chyle is generated in the Stomach which provokes Nature to frequent Evacuations; the humidity and looseness of the Bowels may be also a cause.

A Looseness appears of it self, but whether it be occasioned by breeding of Teeth, or from some other cause may be known by the signs of breeding Teeth. If it proceed from an Intemperies of the Stomach and Bowels, some external causes went before, which might occasion a cold or moist Intemperies in the Stomach or Bowels. If this Flux proceed from an Humour falling from the Head, it may be known by Catarrh being present, and what the matter is, which is evacuated, may be easily known; for if the Humours are crude, the Meat is evacuated Uncon-cocted, the Child is troubled with belch-ing, and the Excrements are flegmatic-an-

and white; but if the Humours are hot, and the Meat is corrupted, thoſe things which are evacuated, are yellow or green, and ſtink, and the Child is much griped.

What *Celſus* ſays in general of Fluxes in the Belly, is alſo true as to Children, *viz.* That a Looſneſs for a day or more is often good for the health if no Fever accompany it, and if it go off within ſeven days; and therefore a Looſneſs in Children, if they bear it well, muſt not be preſently ſtopt; for corrupted Humours in the Stomach are often commodiouſly evacuated thereby, whereas if they were retained, many grievous ſymptoms would ariſe; and therefore *Hippocrates* ſays in his Book of breeding Teeth, that thoſe Children that have a looſneſs in breeding Teeth, are leaſt ſubject to Convulſions.

But if Children do not well bear their Looſneſs, and it takes away their Stomach, and makes them weak, it muſt be ſtopt; and a Looſneſs is dangerous in Children, if it come upon an acute Fever, and if that which is evacuated be black.

In the Cure, we muſt firſt conſider, whether the Child ſucks or not, and next, whether it be breeding the Teeth, or not; for if the Child yet ſuck, the cure muſt not be directed to the Child, but

to

to the Mother, or Nurse; and we must consider whether the Milk be good, or not for if the Milk be bad, it must be amended, or if that cannot presently be done the Nurse must be changed. The Nurse must use an astringent Diet, and must abstain from Fruits, and crude Meats and such as are of difficult concoction. But if the Infant does not suck, the cure must be directed to it: but whether it suck or not, the vitious Humours that are evacuated, must not be unseasonably stopt, especially when Children are breeding their Teeth; for that which would otherwise occasion a Fever, and other mischief, is thereby evacuated; and therefore the business must be left to Nature, especially if the Flux be not large, and if the Child bear it well: but if it does not bear it well, the cause on which it depends must be removed, and the Humours must be carried off by such Medicines as afterwards bind, as by Syrup or Honey of Roses solutive, or with Conserve of Roses made with Manna. Or,

Take of the decoction of the Seeds of Millium, and all the Myrobalans, each two or three ounces; of the Simple Syrup of Roses, one or two ounces, make a Glister, when the Humours

Humours are cleanſed away, if the cauſe be hot, give the Syrups of dry'd Roſes, of Quinces, Myrtles, or Coral, or the Powders of Pearl, Coral, Maſtichs, Harts-horn, and Red Roſes, or the Powder of Myrtles with a little Dragons Blood. Or,

Take of Nutmeg, and Maſtich, each one ſcruple, give them mixed with Syrup of Quinces.

Let the Belly be anointed with the Oyls of Myrtle, Roſes, and Maſtich. As,

Take of Oyls of Myrtle one ounce, of Oyls of Maſtich and Roſes, each half an ounce, wax a little and mingle them. Or foment the Belly with a decoction of Red Roſes, Mullein, and Plantain made in Red Wine Or,

Take of Red Roſes and Mullein, each one handful; of the Roots of Cyperus, two drams; of Maſtich, half an ounce: make a Linnen Bag, put theſe Ingredients into it, and boil it in red aſtringent Wine, and apply the Bag to the Belly. Or,

Take of Quinces boiled in Red Wine, and pulped through a Sive, four ounces; of a Touſt ſprinkled with Vinegar, one ounce and an half, with a ſufficient quantity of Oyl of Maſtich, make a Cataplaſm. Or,

Take of the Roots of Comfrey, one ounce;

of

of the Leaves of Platain and Mullein, eac three handfuls; of Red Roſes, one handful of Balauſtines, half an ounce, boil them in Water for a Bath.

But if the Looſneſs proceeds from a colec cauſe, and the Excrements are white give Syrup of Maſtich, or Syrup of Quinces mixed with Mint Water; and outwardly apply Medicines made of Mint Wormwood, Maſtich, or Cummin. As

Take of the Oyls of Nard, Maſtich, Mint each half an ounce; of the Powder of Coral, hal a dram; of Oyl of Nutmeg by expreſſion two ſcruples, with a ſufficient quantity o Wax, make an Oyntment.

Or you may apply to the Belly, Mint boiled in Wine, or a cruſt of Bread moiſtened with Mint-Water, or a Bag of Mint, Wormwood, and Red Roſes, Maſtich, Nutmeg, and Cloves.

Chap. XXV. *Of Coſtiveneſs in Children.*

IT often happens that Children are bound in their Bodies, or go to Stool ſeldomer than they ought, which happens by reaſon of a cold and dry Intemperies of the Bowels, or becauſe the Humours

Humours are viſcid and flegmatick; but this chiefly happens by a fault in the milk, when the Mother and Nurſes uſe a groſs, viſcid, and aſtringent Diet, and drink too ſparingly. A hot Intemperies of the Liver, Spleen, or Reins, may alſo occaſion Coſtiveneſs, or an obſtruction of the Gall, which ſhould ſtimulate the Guts to excretion.

This Diſeaſe is manifeſt of it ſelf, but what is the cauſe of Coſtiveneſs, or of going to ſtool ſeldom, muſt be carefully conſidered. If a natural dryneſs of the Guts is the cauſe, the Belly is ſcarce ever orderly diſcharged, if groſs and viſcid Flegm is the cauſe, the Excrements when they are evacuated, are covered with it; if any error in Diet of the Nurſe or Mother be the cauſe, it may be known by them. If a hot and dry Intemperies of ſome neighbouring part be the cauſe, it will be manifeſted by the ſigns of them; if Choler, which irritates the Guts to excretion, does not flow to them, the Excrecrements will not be tinctured, but be white, or of an Aſh-colour, and the colour of the Childs body will be yellow.

Thoſe grown People, whoſe Bellies are bound, are ſometimes very healthy,

Nature

Nature being accustomed to evacuate the liquid parts of the Excrements, or to discuss them insensibly: but it seldom happens that Children, whose Bellies are bound, are very healthy; and it is best for Young People to have their Bellies open; for when they are bound, Vapours from the Excrements are cast upon the whole Body, and gripes, pains of the Head, and other ill Symptoms are occasioned.

The cure of Costiveness in Children is to be performed two ways; first by removing the Cause, and then by loosening the Belly. First we must endeavour that the cause of Costiveness be removed, and if the temper of the Bowels be cold and dry, Children must be frequently washed, and when the Intemperies is cold, you must use a Bath of hot *Stomach-Herbs*; when it is dry, you must use things that moisten, as Mallows, Marsh-mallows, Pellitory of the Wall, and Bears-breech.

If the Mother or Nurse have used meats, which bind the Belly, as Quinces, Medlars, Pears, Beans, or the like, they must for the future, abstain from all such things, and instead of them, they must use such things as mollifie the Belly

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as Mallows, Raiſins, Pruns, and the like.

If the Infant be pretty big, and eats as well as ſucks, it muſt abſtain from all aſtringent things, and uſe ſuch things as looſen. If viſcid Flegm ſtick to the Guts, and the Excrements are covered with it, things that incide and cleanſe, muſt be uſed, as Honey of Roſes ſolutive, or Syrup of Horehound, or the like: If any neighbouring part be hot and dry, the Intemperies of it muſt be corrected with the Syrups of Violets, or Succory, or with a decoction of Barly, or with an emulſion of the four greater cold Seeds, and the like. If the Choler does not paſs from the Gall-Bladder to the Guts, the obſtructed paſſages muſt be opened with a decoction of the roots of Graſs, of Fennel, Aſparagus, Maidenhair, and the like.

But we muſt not always wait till the Cauſes are taken away; for the Belly muſt be ſeaſonably looſned to prevent ill ſymptoms, which may be done by external and internal Medicines. Amongſt Externals are Suppoſitories, which may be made of Honey and Salt, or with crude Honey put into a Rag, or

with

with Lard, Soap, or the root of Mallows besmeared with Butter. Or,

Take Mouse-dung, half a dram, with Goats-suet, make a Suppository.

But Nature must not be accustomed to the too frequent use of Suppositories; for if so, she will not ease the Belly, unless she be provoked by them: it is therefore better to use Glisters, and other external things, which may also remove the cause of the Disease, and correct the dryness of the Guts, or carry off the viscid Flegm, according as their is occasion. As.

Take of common Oyl three or four ounces, of brown Sugar two or three drams, the Yolk of one Egg, of Salt three grains, make a Glister. Or,

Take of the Roots of Marsh-mallows, half an ounce; of Mallows and Pellitory of the Wall, each half an handful; of the Flowers of Camomile, one pugil; of the Seeds of Flax and Fenugreek, each one dram, boil them in Water. In three, five, or six ounces of the strained liquor, according to the age of the Child, dissolve two or three drams, or half an ounce of Cassia, of common Oyl one ounce, or one ounce and an half with the Yolk of one Egg; make

make a Gliſter. Such things may be applied to the Navel, as looſen the Belly, as Oyl of Sweet-Almonds alone, or with a grain or two of Scammony, or Coloquintida, or Butter, or Hen-fat, with Bulls gall, or with the Juice of Sow-bread. Or,

Take of Aloes, two drams; of the Gall of a Bull, one dram; of Scammony, one ſcruple, with a ſufficient quantity of Butter, make an Oyntment; fill a Walnut-ſhell with it, and apply it to the Childs Navel.

And the whole Belly may be anointed with an emollient Oyntment. As,

Take of freſh Butter, and of Hens and Ducks Greaſe, each half an ounce; of Oyls of Sweet-Almonds and of Flax, each three drams; of Calves Marrow, of Oyntment of Marſh-Mallows, each two drams, with a little Wax, make an Oyntment. Or,

Take of the Leaves of Mallows and Marſh-mallows, each one handful; of the Seeds of Flax and Fenugreek, each half an ounce; of Figs, number ſix; boil them in Water, and pulp them through a Sive, and add of Butter and of Hens-fat, each one ounce; of Oyntment of Marſh-mallows half an ounce; of Saffron one Scruple; mix them, make a Cataplaſm, to be applied to the Belly. If you would

have

have it looſen more forcibly, you muſt add Aloes, and other Purgers; or you you may make a Cataplaſm of fine Flower, and Juice of Dwarf-Elder. But you muſt take notice, that theſe Cataplaſms, and other Purging medicines applied to the Belly, muſt not touch the ſtomach.

To the Children that are pretty big, you muſt give a ſcruple, or half a dram of Cyprean Turpentine; or a decoction of red Cabbage with Honey; or Syrup of Violets, Roſes ſolitive, or looſning Raiſins, or Caſſia from two drams to ſix, or *Manna*, which may conveniently be diſſolved in milk. Or,

Take of the Pulp of fat Figs, and of Raiſins ſtoned, each two drams; of Jujubes number ſeven; of Caſſia, half an ounce; of the ſolutive Electuary of Sebeſtins and Pruns, each two Drams, with the Syrup of preſerved Myrabolans called Chebuls, make an Electuary. The Doſe is one Dram.

Young Children make take ſuggared milk, or they may lick Honey, and ſuch purging medicines as are agreeable to the age, and conſtitution of the Child, may be given to the Nurſe.

Chap. XXVI. *Of Worms.*

WOrms are chiefly bred in the bowels of Children, and ſome have them in the Womb after they are born, they are generated by eating too much, and by the confuſion of the milk with other meats, and by reaſon of their hot and moiſt conſtitution, which is very apt to produce Worms; and the ſweet things which Children eat, and are delighted with, are apt to generate Worms; but they are chiefly generated by Fruit, which Children eat greedily.

There are three ſorts of Worms, round and long, like Earth-worms; broad and knotted, and the ſmall which are called Aſcarides. The firſt ſort are moſt frequent to Children.

If Worms are ejected by ſtool or vomit, there is no need of other ſigns: but becauſe they often lie hid a long while, before they are evacuated, and becauſe Children do not underſtand, or cannot diſcover what they ail, there is need of ſigns to find out Worms. And firſt in general, when Worms lie hid in the Bowels, the mouth is full of Spittle,

Spittle, which often runs out, and a peculiar ſtink exhales from the Mouth they have terrible Dreams, as may be known by various motions in Sleep, they grind their Teeth after an unuſual manner in Sleep, their Sleep is diſturbed, they put forth their Tongues, ſcratch their Noſes often, and ſeem to Chew, they have a dry Cough, ſometimes they are troubled with Nauſeouſneſs, Vomiting, and Hickops, ſometimes they have too great an Appetite, and ſometimes none at all; and they are moſt commonly Thirſty, the Belly is ſwelled; ſometimes they are bound in their Bodies, but moſt commonly they are looſe, their Urine is moſt commonly thick and white, they are grip'd, eſpecially when the Belly is empty, and when the Worms want to be fed: The Body is thin, by reaſon of the defect of Nouriſhment, which the Worms conſume. The Children are often troubled with cold Sweats, and ſometime they have Fluſhing in their Faces, and preſently again they are Pale. Sometimes they are ſeized with Convulſions, and often with ill Fevers: But theſe Signs belong chiefly to long and round Worms; for broad Worms, and the little ones called *Aſcarides* have other ſigns;

for

r thoſe which have broad Worms ave too great an Appetite, and unleſs ey are ſupplied, they perceive a gnaw- g and pain in their Bellies, and ſome- mes they faint away, if they are not eſently fed; but otherwiſe, the Gripes e very gentle; for the broad Worm ſlow, and ſticks to the Bowels, and does not eaſily move from place to ace. The Body is much extenuated d weak, and ſometime alſo, ſome of e Signs above-mentioned are preſent: t the following is the moſt certain gn, *viz.* if with the Excrements, ſome *rpuſcles* like the ſeeds of gourds are e- ted. When there are Worms called *ſcarides*, there is a violent Itching in e Fundament, and a continual endea- ur to go to Stool; for, ſticking in the ght Gut, they continually provoke it.

Children have Worms often a long ne without any great Detriment; but entimes grievous Symptoms come up- them, ſuch as we mentioned above. e *Aſcarides* are the leaſt hurtful; for y are ſmall, and ſtick in the right Gut, lace far diſtant from the noble Parts, l they are eaſily caſt out; yet ſome- es they occaſion Ulcers in the right t. The broad Worms are very dif-

ficultly cured, and often grow old wi
the Man, yet they do not occaſion gr
vous Symptoms, nor Death. The lo
and round Worms are the moſt hurtfu
for they induce ſometimes various Sym
toms, and it has been found, that th
have eaten thro' the Guts, and Belly t
Thoſe that are thin and extenuated,
not ſo bad as thoſe that are thick a
great, and full of Blood; for if t
are thin, it is a ſign that the matt
wherewith they are nouriſhed is not
ry copious; on the contrary, it is an
gument, when they are big, there
many excrementious humours in the
dy: White Worms are better than
low, Livid, Red, or Blackiſh. Th
that are of a plain Figure are better t
thoſe that are of a Serpentine, or o
prodigious Figure: It is better that
ſhould be evacuted by Stool, than
wards; and worſt of all when they
their way out. Worms are dange
when they are accompanied with a
ver; if Convulſions, and a grinding o
Teeth come upon Worms, it is da
rous. If dead Worms cannot be e
led by the force of Remedies, or by
defect of Aliment, it is dangerous.

It is better to prevent the Gener

of Worms in Infants, than to kill and expel them, when they are Generated. The Generation of Worms is to be prevented by Diet and Medicines; the Diet ought to be ſuch, as no way conduces to the Generation of them, namely, Meats of good Juice, ſprinkled ſometimes with the Juice of Pomgranats, Oranges, or Citrons; ſweet, fat, and viſcid things are to be avoided, eſpecially the frequent uſe of Milk or Fiſh; alſo Summer Fruits, and Figs, Wine and clear Beer, is good againſt the Worms, it is good alſo to put into the Beer ſhavings of Harts-horn.

As to medicines, we muſt endeavour that the matter which generates Worms, be either evacuated, or rendered unfit to generate them; and therefore the Belly muſt be kept open, that the matter may be gently Evacuated. Some perſcribe for Children Aloes, Hiera Picra, and Rhubarb in the form of Pills, or in a Bolus, but how they make them take it, I know not; for the Children, now a dayes, will not take any ſuch thihg, unleſs they are well grown. A decoction of Sebeſtins is more palatable, or Tablets of Diaturbith, with Rhubarb, or ſome Syrup made of Plants that kill Worms,

with the Leaves of Senna, Agarick, and a little Rhubarb. Amongſt Medicines which reſiſt the generation of Worms bitter things are moſt proper, as Worm-wood, Scordium, and the like: But because Children will not eaſily take them thoſe things that are more pleaſant, may be ſometimes given, as a Decoction of the Roots of Graſs, and of Mouſe ear the juice of Lemons, and Citron, and ſometimes a drop or two, of Spirit of Vitriol, may be given in a convenient Liquor.

But if it plainly appears, that Worms are generated, we muſt endeavour to expel them.

Amongſt the Medicines, which may be conveniently given to Children, the following are the chief, Coralline, Worm-ſeed, the Roots of white Dillany, Hartſhorn, the Water and Decoction of Graſs Roots, and Mercurius dulcis: As,

Take of Worm-ſeed, two Drams, of Coralline and Hartſhorn prepared, each one Dram, of the Roots of Peony, white Dittany, and Magiſtery of Coral, each one Scruple, make a Powder: Or,

Take of Worm-ſeed, Coralline, each one Dram and an half, of the Roots of white Dittany, and Tormentil, each half a Dram

ma

make a Powder, or give the essence of Peach Flower, or half an Ounce, or an Ounce of the Water, or Decoction of Fern, or half a Scruple, or half a Dram of the Powder of Fern.

But you must consider, whether a Fever accompany the Worms; for if there be a Fever, you must use cooling things, and add to them such things as resist Malignity, as the juices of Lemons, Pomgranats, Oranges, Vinegar, Hartshorn, Bezoar, and Confection of Hyacinth; or the following Potion may be given:

Take of the Water of Grass, four Ounces, of Syrup of Sorrel, and Citron, each one Ounce, of Syrup of Violets, half an Ounce, of Spirit of Vitriol, two or three Drops, mingle them, give a Spoonful or two at a time.

Moreover you must observe, that Medicines to kill the Worms, especially bitter things, must be taken in by the Mouth, and that sweet things must be injected after the manner of a Glyster; for the Worms, hating bitter Medicines, will go downwards, aud will be allured thither, by the sweet things, and so will be the easier ejected; and therefore, when Medicines are given to kill the

Worms, a Glister of Milk must be in- jected: Or,

Take of Raisins, number Ten, of Figs number Seven, Boyl them in a sufficient quantity of Water, in four, or six Ounces of the strained Liquor, dissolve an Ounce or an Ounce and an half of Sugar, and make a Glister.

It is to be noted also, that you must not always keep to one Medicine, for the Worms will be accustomed to it, and so will not be driven away.

Apply outwardly to the Belly, especially about the Navel, Medicines that are Proper to kill Worms, as the Leaves of Peach Tree, Wormwood, and Lupins of each a like quantity; or, apply to the Belly Cummin mixed with Bulls Gall, or a Cataplasm made of Wormwood, St. *John's* Wort, Bulls Gall: Or,

Take of the Powder of Wormwood, Nigella, the lesser Centaury, Wormseed, the Meal of Lupins, each half an Ounce, of Oyl of Wormwood a sufficient quantity, of Wax half an Ounce, mingle them over the Fire, make an Oyntment, wherewith anoint the Belly: Or,

Take of the Powder of the Seeds of Nigella, and of Wormwood, each two Drams of the Meal of Lupins two Ounces, of the juice

uice of Rue one ounce and an half, of the uice of Wormwood four ounces, or if you annot get the juices, make the Cataplaſm ith Oyl of Rue and Wormwood; apply it o the Navel in a Rag, as large as the Palm f the Hand: Or.

Take of Venice-Treacle, half an ounce, diſſolve it in the juice of Wormwood, and noint the Belly therewith; or, take of the Meal of Lupins four ounces, of the Powder of Aloes, Myrrh, Tanſie, Wormſeed, each wo drams, of Scordium Vinegar two ounces, of Bulls Gall half an ounce, with a ſufficient quantity of the Juice, or Oyl of Wormwood, make a Cataplaſm: Or, the following Bath may be prepared:

Take of the Leaves of the Peach Tree, and Wormwood, each a ſufficient quantity, Boyl them in Water, and let the Child ſit up to the Navel in it.

But if there be a Fever, more temperate things muſt be uſed: As,

Take of the Juices of Purſlain, and of Peach Leaves, each three Ounces, of Vinegar one ounce; of the Meal of Lupins, a ſufficient quantity, make a Cataplaſm.

Chap. XXVI. *Of Ruptures.*

CHildren are afflicted with Rupture by the fall of the small Guts into the Scrotum, the Peritoneum being relaxed, or broken by violent crying, cough, and much straining in going Stool: But grown Children are sometimes burſten by violent motions of the Body, and indeed the Peritoneum in Children is tender, so that it may be easily relaxed, or broken.

There is another Tumor, which often happens in the Cod of Children new Born which is commonly reckoned among Ruptures, and yet the Peritoneum is sound it proceeds from watery Humours abounding in the Belly. A Rupture, or Tumour of the Scrotum appears to sight But we must carefully mind, whether the Swelling be occasioned by the falling of the Gut into the Scrotum, or from watery Humour that flowes thither in a Rupture the Swelling is most commonly in one side of the Scrotum; for the Peritoneum is seldom broke in both sides, and you may percieve that by touching with your Finger, and the hole through

through which the Gut falls may be felt with the Finger: But the watery ſwelling of the Cod is moſt commonly on both ſides, and the Scrotum is more inflamed than when there is a Rupture, and no Hole can be perceived in the Peritoneum, and no cauſe, that might produce a Rupture, went before, and there are ſigns of Crudity preſent.

A Rupture in Children is eaſier Cured than in grown perſons, for the Peritoneum in them is ſoft and eaſily unites.

Some ſay, that all watery Swellings in the Scrotum, are harder cured than a Rupture, but this is falſe in Children; for experience Teſtifies, that this watery Swelling is eaſily Cured by Diſcutients, nay, it often goes away of it ſelf, in progreſs of time, the Humours being dried up.

In the Cure of a Rupture, we muſt endeavour to keep the Childrens Bodies open, that they do not fill their Bellies too much, nor cry much, and if they are ſome what grown, they muſt abſtain from all violent Motion.

You muſt lay them on their Backs, and gently put up the Gut, and apply a proper Plaiſter, or Cataplaſm, and bind it on with a Truſs.

Take of Plaintain, Sanicle, each half an ounce. of the Meal of Lentils, and Lupins and red Roses, each two drams, of Frankincense one dram, Alum half a dram; make a Powder, and with a sufficient quantity of it, beaten up with the white of an Egg, make a Cataplasm to be applied to the part affected: Or,

Take of Frankincense, Cypress, Nuts, Aloes, and Acacia, each two drams, Myrrh one dram, make a Powder, mix it with Ifeing-glass, and apply it in form of a Plaister: Or,

Take of Cypress-Nuts, two drams of Balaustins, of the Powder of the Root of Comfry, Thorrow-wax, Sanicle, Rupturewort, each one dram, Bdellium one dram and an half, Bole-Armentick two Drams, Dragons-Blood four Scruples, Greek Pitch one ounce, Rosin of the Pine six drams, with Turpentine-wax, and Oyl of Eggs. make a Cerate: Or,

Take the green Leaves of Thorrow-wax, and the fresh Roots of Comfry, beat them them small, and with a third part of new Wax, make a Plaister, and apply it to the part affected: Or,

Take the Roots of Comfry cleansed, beat them, and beat them, and apply them in a Lin-

nen

new Rag, and change them every twelve hours.

At the ſame time, inward Medicines muſt be uſed, which may help to Conglutinate. As,

Take of Sanicle, Plantam, each half an handful, of Agrimony, half an handful, of the Roots of Comfry, half an ounce, boyl them in a pint of Water, in a double Veſſel, ſtrain the Liquor, and ſweeten it with Sugar, and let the Child drink often of it hot.

Mouſe-ear alſo is very good, gathered in May, the Powder of it being taken every day in Broath.

The Powder of the leſſer Moon-wort, is alſo good, taken in red Wine, or in a Decoction of Comfry. Thorrow-wax is alſo good, taken in a Powder, or in a Decoction, ſo are Rupture-wort, and the Roots of Comfry.

If the ſwelling of the Scrotum be occaſioned by a watery Humour, anoint the Scrotum with the Oyls of Lawrel, Elder, or Rue, and apply a Cataplaſm, made of Bean-Meal, of the Seeds of Flax, and Fenu-Greek, of the Powder of the Flowers of Camomile, and Elder, and of the Seeds of Cumin.

Chap. XXVII. *Of the sticking out of the Navel.*

THe sticking out of the Navel is near a kin to a Rupture; it happens when the Navel is not rightly bound, or when the Peritoneum is relaxed, and Humours, and Wind are collected there.

If the Midwife has not rightly cut the Navel, but left it longer than it ought to be it is incurable, but it is rather troublesome than dangerous; but if the Navel, being consolidated after the Birth, is afterwards two much extended or Burstten, or Ulcerated, it is often incurable: if it be neglected at first, and if it be not cured in Infancy, it may in the adult age occasion a deadly Iliack passion, if the Guts that lie upon it are inflamed.

If the Peritoneum be only relaxed things that bind and strengthen must be used, if it be Burstten, you must use things that unite, and consolidate; and if the Causes which extend, relax, or break the Peritoneum are present, they must be

be removed. You muſt therefore endeavour to keep the Child from crying, and as quiet as poſſible, and to huſh it to ſleep as often as you can; if there be a Cough, you muſt endeavour to ſtop it, and all violent motion muſt be avoided. Baths are not convenient, for they relax the Navel, the Child and Nurſe muſt abſtain from windy Meats: the Belly muſt be kept open; for ſtraining in going to ſtool is injurious.

If the Peritoneum be too much dilated, and wind extends the Navel, make a Cataplaſm in red Wine, with equal parts of the Powder of the Seeds of Cumin, Lawrel-berries, and the meal of Lupins, and apply it to the Navel; or make a bag of the Seeds of Cumin, and Celtick-Spike boyled in red Wine, and apply it to the Navel: afterwards apply Aſtringents, and a Bolſter, and bind it on with a ſwaith. But if the Peritoneum be Burſten, you muſt firſt reduce the Guts, and afterwards uſe thoſe Medicines which are propoſed in the foregoing Chapter, and you muſt apply a Bolſter to the Navel, and bind it on ſtrait with a ſwaith, to prevent the falling out of the Guts again.

Take

Take of Cypreſs-nuts, Frankincenſe Myrrh, Maſtich, Sarcocole, Alom, anoa Iſing-glaſs, each one dram, with the whites of Eggs make a Cataplaſm; or you may apply to the Navel Mint beaten with the white of an Egg, and you may give the Child ſuch Medicines as are proper for Ruptures, as one ſcruple of Comfry-root. Or,

Take of the root of Comfry, red Corall Maſtich, Shepherds-purſe, each one dram, make a Powder.

If the Navel be Ulcerated, the cure muſt be ordered, as ſhall be ſaid in the following Chapter, and to the Navel muſt be applied Oyl of Roſes, wherein Ceruſs waſhed has been rubbed, or the Plaiſter called *Gryſeum.*

Chap. XXVIII. *Of an Inflamation of the Navel.*

THe Navel is sometimes inflamed in Infants, chiefly after the Abscission, for by reason of the pain, especially when the Ligature is not rightly made; and by reason of an injury from the external air, the Blood flows to it, and occasions an inflamation; it may be known by the swelling, hardness, redness, heat, and pulsation.

If care be taken of this inflamation at first, it is easily cured, otherwise a Fever usually happens, which endangers the Child. If it turn to an Abscess it often kills.

As to the cure, as in other inflamations, so here, The pain must be mitigated, and the Fluxion stopped, and that which flowed in must be discussed; apply the following Cataplasm to ease the pain.

Take of Mallows boyled and bruised one ounce, of Barly-meal, half an ounce, of Lupins,

pins, and Fenugreek, each two drams, with a sufficient quantity of Oyl of Roses, make a Cataplasm: Or,

Take of Coltick Spike, half an ounce, of Turpentine three ounces; with Oyl of sweet Almonds, make an Ointment.

To repel the Blood, use the following:

Take of the Powder of Frankincense one dram, of Acacia and Fleabane, each half a dram, with the white of an Egg, make a Cataplasm, to be applied to the Navell. Suppuration must be hindred as much as is possible; but if it will come to Suppuration, use the following.

Take of Turpentine half an ounce, the yolk of one Egg, Oyle of Roses two ounces, mingle them.

Chap. XXIX. *Of the falling of the Fundament.*

THe falling of the Fundament ſometimes happens to Children, either by reaſon of the looſeneſs of the Muſcle which ſhuts it, or by the too great moiſture, and ſoftneſs of it, which frequently follow upon a looſeneſs; or it ſometimes happens by the too great endeavours in going to Stool, or in a Teneſmus.

It is eaſily known, but whether it proceeds from too great moiſture, and from humours following to the Belly, or from too great endeavours in going to Stool, may be eaſily known, by the By-ſtanders. If it proceed from too great endeavours in going to Stool, it is eaſily cured, if it be taken in time; for the longer it is out of its place, the more it is altered, and the more difficultly put up: but if it proceed from too great moiſture, it is difficultly cured, eſpecially if a looſeneſs accompany it; for

for it can scarce be perfectly cured, till the Flux be stopped: besides Medicines that are necessary are not easily retained, and the vertue of them is apt to be spoilled by the Excrements.

The whole cure consists in putting up the Fundament, and retaining it in its place; it ought therefore to be presently put up; but if it be so swell'd that it cannot easily be put up, it must first be fomented with a decoction of Mallows and Marsh-mallows, and anointed with the Oyl of white Lillies; or the Infant must sit in a bath made of the same Herbs: and afterwards the Fundament must be retained in its place by astringent Medicines.

Take of red Roses, Balaustines, Cypress-nuts, Pomgranate-peel, each half an ounce, of Sumach, Frankincense, and Mastich, each two drams; boyl them in rough Wine, and foment the Anus with a sponge dipt in it.

After the Fomentation, use the following Powder:

Take of red Roses, and Balaustines, each half a dram, of Frankincense, Mastich, and Myrrh, each one scruple, make a Powder; put it in Cotton, and apply it to the Fundament; or you may make a fume of the Powder.

But

But becauſe it cannot well be received by the Child, fume rags dipt in Alom-water, and apply them to the Anus; and leſt it ſhould fall down again, the Child muſt keep its Legs together: and if they are very young, their Legs muſt be bound with a ſwaith.

Chap. XXX. *Of the Stone in the Bladder.*

THe Stone is frequently generated in Childrens Bladders, and very ſeldom in their Reins; whereas, on the contrary, old Men are generally afflicted with the Stone in the Kidneys.

The Stone in the Bladder in Children is chiefly generated by Milk, and if it be impure, not only Stones but alſo other Diſeaſes are generated; but all impure Milk does not breed the Stone, but only that which is made of groſs and viſcid Meats, and of ſuch as are apt to breed the Stone, eſpecially if the Child ſuck greedily, and burthen the Stomach with thoſe things that generate crudities: But becauſe

cause we see many Children fed wi
Milk, and with Pap, and yet are n
troubled with the Stone, other Cauſ
muſt be added, namely firſt, ſome wea
neſs of the Liver and Stomach, upo
which account, the Meat is not well co
cocted, and that which is unprofitable
not ſeperated, but much of the earth
and Stone making Juice remains in t
Chyle, and moreover the hot intemp
ries of the Reins is a cauſe.

As ſoon as there is any rudiment of
Stone, new Matter gathers about it daily
and grows to it; but Boys are more ſub
ject to the Stone, than Girls, becauſe th
urinary paſſages in Women is ſhorter
and more open than in Men; and there
fore the Matter which is apt to pro
duce the Stone is eaſier ejected in Wo
men.

You may know the Stone in Children b
the following Signs; they make water wit
pain, and oft render it drop by drop
yea, often the Urine is quite ſuppreſſe
and that Urine which is evacuated
ſometimes clear as water, ſometimes a
white as Milk, or like Whey, and ſome
times ſome Blood is evacuated with th
Urine, and Sand appears with the Urine
Moreover Infants perceive an itching i
th

he virile Member, and therefore they requently ſcratch it, and at length there s ſometimes an erection.

The Stone in the Bladder is a very leſperate Diſeaſe; for tho' it does not preſently kill, yet if it be not preſently ured, it increaſes daily, and afterwards t cannot be remedied any other way, han by cutting or extraction of the Stone, which is very dangerous; for if the Stone be large, Children many times dye s well as grown People.

If from the difficulty of Urine, and other ſigns it appear, that the Child is diſpoſed to the Stone, we muſt endeavour all we can to prevent the breeding of it; and therefore the Stomach muſt not be filled with too much Meat, and the Nurſe and Infant muſt abſtain from all Meats, that are groſs and viſcid, and apt to generate the Stone, and the Belly muſt be always kept looſe, and the breeding of the Stone muſt be prevented by external and internal Medicines; and therefore a Bath muſt be prepared for the Infant, made of Mallows, Marſhmallows, Pellitory of the Wall, Parſly, Dill, and of the ſeeds of Flax and Fenugreek. After the Bath, the parts about the Bladder muſt be anointed with Ointment

ment of Marsh-mallows, and Oyls white Lillies and Scorpions, and a Cata plasm must be afterwards applied, ma of green Pellitory of the Wall boyl in the Oyl of white Lillies, and Camomill and give the Child a scruple or two of th Powder of Crabs-eyes, or of white Am er, or of Goats-blood prepared in Parsl water: and it may be useful sometimes t give half a dram of Cyprean Turpentin

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Chap. XXXI. *Of the difficulty, an retention of the Urine.*

Sometimes Children render their U rine with difficulty and pain, an often by drops, and sometimes it quite stopt. In Children there are tw causes of this, namely that gross hu mour whereof the Stone is generate which also occasions a Stranguary an disury, and then the Stone which occas ons a suppression of Urine: the caus which generate this gross humour, a gross and viscid Milk, Pap made Flower and Milk, and Cheese.

Th

The retention of the Urine plainly appears, if there be a difficulty of Urine, it may be known by being rendred by drops, and by the crying of the Child, and the Urine is groſs and turbid : if there be a Stone, that may be found by the Catheter, and thereby it may be removed from the Orifice of the Bladder, to make a paſſage for the Urine.

This is a very dangerous Diſeaſe; for if it proceed from groſs Matter, it will turn to the Stone, if it be not timely removed. If the Suppreſſion of Urine proceed from the Stone, it is as dangerous as the Stone it ſelf, and ſuppreſſion of the Urine it ſelf is dangerous, eſpecially in Children, becauſe no natural evacuation in them can be ſuppreſſed without danger.

The cure therefore muſt be begun early, and it is in a manner the ſame with that which was propoſed in the foregoing Chapter of the Stone, namely the cauſes of the difficulty, or ſuppreſſion of the Urine muſt be removed; therefore care muſt be taken in the firſt place, that the Nurſe and Child uſe ſuch Meats, which do not conduce to the production of the humour that generates the Stone, and then Medicines muſt be given

that

that purge these humours, as Honey of Roses solutive, Cassia and Turpentine afterwards Baths, Fomentations, and Unctions made of those things, which are proposed in the foregoing Chapter: and let such Medicines be taken inwardly as are mentioned there; for those which can expel the Stone can carry off the humour that generates it; and the water of Sea-grass, Rest-harrow, Filipendula, and a decoction of Vetches are useful.

If the Stone obstruct the Orifice of the Bladder, it must be removed thence by laying the Child upon its Back, and shaking its Legs, or by the Catheter.

Chap. XXXII. *Of Incontinence of Urine.*

CHildren when they are very Young, and when they lye in the Cradle, nd know not what is filthy or neat, make Vater in their Cloaths, and ſo by cuſtom, hey ſometimes do ſo, when they are rown up in ſleep, and ſome alſo when hey are awake; for the Muſcle that ſhuts he Oriſice of the Bladder is accuſtomed o let the Urine go, when it is irritated y the quantity of it. But ſometimes here is alſo a weakneſs of the Muſcle, roceeding from a Cold, and moiſt in-mperies of it, contracted from abun-ance of groſs and cold Humours, which re in the tender Age; or it may pro-ed from an Obſtruction, and Compreſ-on of the Nerve of the Sphincter, and metimes a Stone hinders the ſhutting of e Bladder.

This Diſeaſe is not eaſily known in ſants; for then it is reckoned to pro-ed from their tender Age, and when

they are a little grown, it may proceed from custom: But if it be from the Stone, it may be found by the Signs of the Stone.

If the occasion be custom, it most commonly goes off, in time of its own accord; for they being ashamed of it, restrain it: But if the custom grow a habit, or if some Disease be joined with it, it seldom leaves them as long as they live. If it proceed from the Stone, it cannot be cured, till the Stone is taken away.

If it proceed from an ill custom, Children must be admonished to make Water often. If it proceed from a cold and moist Intemperies, such things must be used as alter it, and the Flegmatic Humour must dried and carried off, and the Nurses Diet must be hot and dry, and she must eat with her Meat, Sage, Hyssop, Marjoram, Fennel, and Savory. The Child must not drink much, and cold must be taken, that its Belly be kept open, and the Region of the Bladder must be anointed with Oyl of Orris, and the like, or a Bath must be prepared of Sulphur, Nitre, and Oak-Leaves, unless some Natural, Sulphurous, or Alom bath can be had; and let the following Powder be given. Z

Take of an Hog, or Boar's Bladder dried, the Testicles of a Hare dried, the Throat of a Cock dried, each half an ounce, of Accorns, two Scruples, of the Leaves of Catmint, and Mace, each one Scruple; make a Powder, give a Scruple, or half a dram, in the Water of Oak-Leaves.

Chap. XXXIII. *Of the Galling of Children.*

IT frequently happens, that the Skin of the Hips, and the parts there about, in Children, is fretted off, which occasions pain, and makes them restless. It is caused by the Accimony of the Urine, when the Linnen is not often changed; for if they are kept clean, and the Linnen often changed, this seldom happens: But those Children that have an Acridurine, and are fat, are most Obnoxious to it.

It is easily Cured, but if it be let alone, it occasions Ulcers in those parts; therefore the Children must be often washed, and cleansed with a Bath made

of Mallows, marsh Mallows, Pellitory, Roses, and Bran, and after the Bath, the parts may be sprinkled, or touched with a Rag, filled with white Pompholix; or a fine Powder may be made, with Litharge of Silver, Roses, Frankincense, and Burnt-Alom, or the part may be anointed with the Oyntment called Drapompholigos.

Chah. XXXIV. *Of the Rickets.*

THis Disease began about sixty Years ago, in the West of *England*, it seizes Children when they are about half an Year old. The proportion of the parts is Irregular. The Head is bigger than ordinary, so is the Face; the Wit is sharper than is usual in such an Age, the Members are thin and wasted; the Skin is loose; the Bones are most commonly bowed, and the Joynts knotted. The Breast is narrow and sharp; the Ribs are knotted, and the Belly is big. These things are observed outwardly.

As

As to the inward parts, the Liver is larger than uſual, the Stomach and Bowels are larger, than in thoſe that are well; the Meſentery is affected with Glanduls, that are larger than ordinary, the Lungs are ſtuff'd and ſwell'd, and ſometimes Purulent, and often ſtick to the Pleura. The Jugular Veins, and the Carotide Arteries are ſometimes larger then they ſhould be. All the parts are weak, and unfit for motion; and ſuch Children will Play only ſitting, and do not care to ſtand: And at length, the Head cannot be ſuſtained by the weak Neck.

Tho' this Diſeaſe is not commonly deadly, yet the Symptoms growing to a height, it ſometimes degenerates into a Conſumption, hectic Fever, Dropſy of the Lungs, or an Aſcites, and ſo at length is deadly.

The ſooner it comes, the worſe it is, if it be not Cured before Children are five Years old, they are ever after very Sickly. An Itch coming upon this Diſeaſe, much conduces to the Cure.

As to the Cure, we muſt begin with Purging; becauſe moſt commonly, there is abundance of Flegmatick Humours heap'd up in the Belly, and the Bowels are frequently afflicted with Scrophulous Tumours.

If the Belly be bound, or the Bowels troubled with Wind, or Gripes, Glisters must be used frequently, which must not be only Solutive, but sometimes Alterative, and Corroborative, for instance.

Take of the Leaves of Mallows, one handful, of the Flowers of Melilot, Camomile and Elder, each one Pugil, of the Seeds of Anise, and Fennel bruised, each half a dram, boyl them in a sufficient quantity of new Goats Milk; to four, five, or six ounces of the strained Liquor, add of brown Sugar, and Syrup of Violets and Roses, each one ounce, make a Glister, inject it warm a good while after Eating.

Corroborative Glisters may be made in the following manner.

Take of fresh Stone, Horse dung, one ounce and an half, of the Flowers of Rosemary and Sage, each one Pugil, of Juniper-berries two drams, of the Seeds of Anise, and Fennel, each half a dram, infuse them close and warm in a sufficient quantity of Whey. In four ounces of the strained Liquor, dissolve one ounce of brown Sugar, and six drams of fresh Butter; mingle them, make a Glister. There may be also added, if it seem convenient, six drams of Manna.

If the Stomach be burthened with vitious Humours, and they tend upwards, Vomits may be given: But in the Prescription of them, respect must be had to the tender Age, and they should rather consist of Salt of Vitriol, and the Wine of Squills, than of stybeat Medicines; for it is not safe to give these to Infants, for fear of Convulsions.

Give of Wine or Oxymel of Squills, half an ounce, or an ounce; half an hour after, give a large quantity of Posset drink, and provoke Vomitting with the Finger, and let it be repeated now and then.

Some days after Vomitting, or if Vomittnig be not to be used, gentle Purging must be instituted, and repeated by intervals. As,

Take of the Augustan Syrup, or of Syrup of Succory with Rhubarb, six drams, or an ounce, of Cream of Tartar, ten or fifteen grains, mingle them, let them be taken early in the morning, either by themselves, or in a draught of Posset drink.

If the Sick be affected with Worms, or the King's-Evil, the following Bolus may be given by intervals.

Take of Mercurius Dulcis, from six to ten grains, Rosin of Jallap or Scammony, two or four grains, of the Chymical Oyl of

Juniper, one drop, make a Powder, which may be made into a Bolus with the Pap of a roasted Apple; let it be taken early in the morning.

After gentle Purging, if the Sick be of a Sanguine constitution, Blood-letting is of use. Issues are also very effectual in this Disease, especially an Issue made betwixt the first and second Vertebra of the Neck. Besides Purging and Chyrurgical Remedies, Specific altering Medicines are to be used; to which sometimes Diureticks, and Diaphoreticks are to be added. The Specific Remedies that are found most effectual to cure this Disease, are either simple or compound. Among Simples the following are most approved; Wood of Gujacum, and its Bark, Sassafras, Lentisk-wood, Rosemary, the knotty part of Firr, the Roots of China, and Sarsaparilla, the three Sanders, the Roots of Osmund Royal, or rather the Cloves of the Roots, the Roots of Sea-fern, or rather the Buds of them. Grass-roots, the Roots of Asparagus, Eringo, Succory, Burdock, the Barks of the Roots of Capers, the Capillary Herbs, and chiefly Trichomanes, Ceterach, Wall-rue, Harts-tongue, Liverwort, Male-speedwell, Agrimony, Brooklime,

lime, Watercreſſes, the Leaves and Flowers of Sage; Roſemary, Bettony, dead Nettle, and of Tamarisk. Alſo Steel prepared, or its Salt, or Vitriol, Tartar, Caſtor, Flowers of Sulphur, Earth Worms, Millepedes prepared, and the like, whereof Compoſitions may be made in the following manner:

Take of the Cloves of the Roots of Oſmund-Royal, or the Roots of Sea-fern, or the Twigs of the Roots of it, ſcarcely ſprung above ground, one handful, boil them in a pint of Milk, or Spring-water, to the conſumption of a third part, let the ſtrained Liquor with Sugar be drank twice or thrice a day.

Take of the Leaves of Tea, one dram, of the Flowers of Sage and Bettony, each half a dram, put them in a convenient Veſſel, and pour on them a pint of boiling water, let them ſtand cloſe and warm about an hour; ſweeten the ſtrained Liquor with Sugar, and let it be drank in the ſame manner as the former.

Take of Lentisk-wood, Roſemary, of the Roots of Sarſaparilla, flowering Fern, or male-fern, each three ounces, of the Herbs Agrimony, Maiden-hair, Speedwell, Harts-tongue, Sage, Bettony, each two handfuls, of the tops of Fern and Tamarisk, each two handfuls, boil them in four Gallons of Ale, till one is conſumed; when it has done work-

ing in the Vessel, put into a bag two hundred Millepedes washed in white Wine, and gently bruised, of Juniper-berries, two ounces, of Nutmegs sliced, number two, hang the bag in the Vessel, and put a piece of Steel in it to make it sink. If there be any suspicion of the Scurvy, you may add of Water-cresses and Brooklime, each two handfuls, after a fortnight, let it be drunk for the ordinary drink.

But the Medicine, which is most approved in this Disease, is *Ens veneris*, five or six grains of it may be taken every Night at Bedtime in half a spoonful of Syrup of Gilliflowers.

If the Lungs are stopped with viscid Humours, as happens often, and the Mesentery with scrophulous Glands, three or four drops of Balsom of Sulphur mixed with Sugar-candy powdered, may be given Morning and Evening.

Note, Steel must not be given in Coughs, Plurises, a stoppage of the Lungs, nor when there is a Hectic Fever.

The Bath water is very proper, and is excellent to take off the swelling of the Belly; the following artificial Bath is much commended. Place the Sick in a large Vessel, and put round him warm Barley Fermented, which has been a while

while infused in boiled water, as is usually done for making Beer, cover him well, and let him abide in it to provoke sweat.

Regard must be had to the Symptoms coming upon this Disease, the most frequent whereof is a Looseness: for the cure of which, gentle Purgers, as an infusion of Rhubarb, Tamarinds, and Sanders, or a Bolus made of them is of use, and sometimes astringents and gentle Opiats may be used; but Purging must go before. Sometimes immoderate sweating afflicts the child, which if it follow a Feverish Fit is critical, and ought not to be rashly stopt: but if it flow in ordinately, it is a sign, that the Body is oppressed with ill Humours; therefore this sort of sweat must be corrected by a gentle Purge, especially with Rhubarb. Apperitives also, and such things as help Concoction must not be omitted.

Breeding of the Teeth difficultly is familiar to this Disease, and often occasions a Fever; in which case, gentle evacuations, especially by Glisters, must be made; and sometimes it is necessary to cut the Gums, to make way for the Teeth, and to apply a Blister behind the Ears; and if there be great pain and watchings,

Hyp-

Hypnoticks muſt be uſed, as a dram or two of Diacodium in a ſpoonful of Cowſlip water.

External things muſt be uſed, as Exerciſes of all ſorts, and if the Child be able, walking frequently, if not, he muſt Play ſitting, or be carried about in the Nurſes Arms, or the like. Frictions are alſo good in this caſe, with warm Flannel the Parts to be rubbed are the Spine, which is primarly affected, and the Muſcular parts: but you muſt not rub the Bones where they ſtick out, the Concave parts of the Bones, you muſt.

Ligatures are alſo of uſe, which are to be made above the Knee, and above the Elbow; but they ought to be ſoft and looſe. Boots are alſo of uſe: but you muſt take care that they preſs a little upon the Protuberant part of the Bone, and ſcarce touch the Cavity. Bodice are alſo to be uſed, to keep the Body up-right. Swinging is alſo neceſſary.

A Fomentation of all ſorts of Wine, and common *Aqua Vita* is alſo very good for this purpoſe to corroberate the nervous Parts, which muſt be uſed for the weak Parts, and eſpecially for the Spine: which being done, the Parts muſt be anointed with Oyl, or ſome proper Oint-

Ointment, which we ſhall mention by and by; and inſtead of Wine, the following Decoction may be uſed.

Take of the Roots of Oſmund Royal, or of Male-fern, three ounces, of the Leaves of Bettony, Sage, Roſemary, Marjoram, Water-creſſes, each one handful, of the Flowers of Cammomile, Melilot, and Elder, each one pugil, of the Berries of Lawrel, and Juniper, each half an ounce; boil them in a ſufficient quantity of Fountain water to a quart, add of white Wine, or of common Aqua Vitæ, one pint. Keep the ſtrained Liquor for uſe.

Take of the Leaves of Elder, Lawrel, Marjorum, Sage, Roſemary, Bettony, and the tops of Lavender; each two handfuls, of the Berries of Juniper, and Lawrel, each one ounce; cut them and bruiſe them, and put them into a pot, with three pound of May Butter, or of Freſh Butter, and add to them half a pint of Aqua Vitæ, and while the ſtrained Liquor is hot, add half an ounce of Oyl of Nutmegs by expreſſion, and one dram of Peruvian Balſom, mix them, make an Ointment. Inſtead of May Butter, Beef Marrow, or Deers Suet, and Oyl of Worms, or Oyl of Foxes; each one pound and an half may be uſed. The Ointment muſt be applied warm, before a hot Fire, and the Parts

muſt

must be rubbed with a warm hand, till they are dry.

If the Belly be hard and swelled, the following Ointment must be applied.

Take of the Oyls of Capers, Worm-wood, and Elder, each one ounce, of the Ointment above prescribed, one ounce and an half; of Gumm Ammoniacum dissolved in Vinegar, half an ounce, make a Liniment whilst the Ointments are applied to the Hypochondres, the Bowels must be handled by the Nurse.

If the Lungs are affected, the Breast must be anointed with some pectoral Ointment, or with the Ointment of Marshmallows, and at the time of Unction, a little Oyl of Nutmegs by expression may be mixed with it.

Chap. XXXV. *Of Childrens Wasting.*

THough the wasting of Children may be referred generally to the Diseases of Children, yet I think it necessary to mention it here; because Children

dren wax extreamly Lean, without any manifeſt cauſe, whereas the adult ſeldom grow Lean, but by reaſon of a Fever, a Conſumption, or ſome other manifeſt Diſeaſe. Perhaps it may happen by a fault in the Milk, or for want of Milk; and ſometimes Children waſt much with one Nurſe, but being remove to another, thrive well. Worms may be alſo the cauſe, for they deſtroy the nouriſhment; and ſo ſufficient Blood cannot be generated for the nouriſhment of the Body; and if Blood ſhould be generated, and tranſmitted thro' the Veins to the whole Body, yet if there are Worms in the Back, Arms, Legs, and almoſt over the whole Body, and there are ſo ſometimes; the nouriſhment will be devoured by them. Theſe Worms are very ſmall, and are bred in the Skin, and the Heads of them appear like black hairs upon Friction in a Bath; they are generated by vitious Matter ſhut up in the Capillary Veins, turned into Worms, when tranſpiration is hindred.

If the waſting be occaſioned by a fault in the Milk, the Milk muſt be amended; if Worms in the Bowels are the cauſe, Medicines preſcribed in the Chapter of

Worms

Worms muſt be uſed. If ſmall Worms in the Back, Arms, and Legs are the cauſe: the Children muſt be bathed, and Honey muſt be mixed with the Bath, and the Muſculous parts muſt be rubbed with a Liniment made of crumbs of Bread and Honey.

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